

## Civil Service and industry will link to fight urban decay

# New task forces for blighted cities

By John Carvel, Local Government Correspondent

The Government is planning to set up five new Civil Service task forces to help tackle the problems of dereliction, unemployment and social disadvantage in England's most deprived cities.

They will draw on the lessons of the Merseyside task force set up by the then Environment Secretary, Mr Michael Heseltine, in the wake of the 1981 Toxteth riots.

Lord Young, the Cabinet's unemployment troubleshooter, and Mr Kenneth Baker, the local government minister, are working out a detailed scheme for announcement in early March.

Mr Heseltine's experiment brought together officials from various government departments and agencies such as the Manpower Services Commission, with managers seconded from private industry, in an attempt to eliminate blockages in the bureaucratic machine and to push through a range of detailed on-the-ground initiatives.

Similar task forces are now to be set up in each of the so-called "partnership areas" chosen because they come top of the list for multiple urban deprivation.

In addition to Liverpool, these are Birmingham, Manchester, Salford, Newcastle, Gateshead, and among the

London boroughs, Hackney, Islington, and Lambeth.

The partnership scheme was originally set up under the last Labour Government to provide an opportunity for teamwork between central government and the local authorities. It is supported by grants from the Government's urban programme which go to help schemes for job creation and environmental beautification and to assist voluntary groups and ethnic minorities.

The system has come under strain since 1979 because at the same time as ministers have been encouraging the local authorities to spend money on partnership schemes, they have also been penalising them for "overspending" on their main-line programmes.

A Treasury review of inner city policy last year was expected to recommend a severe curbing of partnership expenditure. Instead the Cabinet decided that the programme should continue at roughly its present level, but be better organised.

Ministers want closer monitoring of spending to ensure that resources are channelled where they secure the best value for money. They realise that they do not know whether an extra pound of spending would be better used by the MSC in, say, Birmingham or on a landscaping scheme in Salford.

The new task forces will draw together local officials from the Department of the Environment, Transport, Employment, Trade and Industry, the Home Office and the MSC. The aim is to secure a more co-ordinated approach and to break down artificial barriers between these different outposts of Whitehall. The watchword is "integration".

The plan has not yet been revealed to the local authorities. A meeting between ministers and inner city local authorities ended in acrimony just before Christmas. Mr Jack Layden, chairman of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, complained afterwards that the Treasury had not even bothered to send a minister.

The task force plan is likely to turn to back page, col. 7

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Tests for pit return

TWO coalfields—North Derbyshire and South Wales—are seen by the National Coal Board today as being crucial to any prospect of a significant general return to work next week. Back page; Leader comment, page 8; Discipline of the valleys, page 2.

### Israel scandal

ISRAEL'S government is facing growing demands for the appointment of an inquiry into charges that banks manipulated their share prices. Page 4.

### Labour peril

RESELECTION and compulsory ballots on union political funds present a twin threat in 1985 to the Labour Party. Page 2.

### Prisoners freed

PERSONAL pressure by President Mitterrand of France has led to the release of 50 political prisoners in the Central African Republic. Page 5.

### Drug ban move

A SLIGHT relaxation of his proposed ban on GPs prescribing some brand-name drugs is to be announced by Mr Norman Fowler, the Health Secretary. Back page.

### Confident Rajiv

A SELF-confident Rajiv Gandhi has abolished the post of deputy minister in his post-election government reshuffle. Settlement of the Sikh minority problem is his first task. Page 5.

### Expelled

THE Democratic Unionist Party has expelled Mr George Seawright, the Ulster Assembly member who said last May that Catholics should be incinerated. Page 2.

### Market moves

POUND on Monday down 0.3 to \$1.1877. FT index on Monday up 7.1 to 952.3. Markets, page 18.

THE GUARDIAN IN EUROPE			
Austria	26 sch	Greece	100 dr
Belgium	45 fr	Holland	3.25 fl
Denmark	8.50 kr	Italy	1,500 li
France	7.00 fr	Spain	166 pes
Germany	3.50 dm	Switzerland	170 pts

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### The weather

COLD with showers. Details, back page.

# How Churchill cabinet hid H-bomb start

By Richard Norton-Taylor

THE first post-war Conservative government concealed from Parliament the build-up and cost of Britain's early nuclear weapons programme. Cabinet papers released yesterday under the 30-year rule show.

They also record that although the Cabinet recognised that its decision in July 1954 to manufacture the thermo-nuclear hydrogen bomb would offend the consciences of "substantial" numbers of people in Britain, ministers argued that "insofar as any moral principle was involved, it had already been breached by the decision of the Labour Government to make the atomic bomb."

A Cabinet committee, chaired by Sir Winston Churchill, agreed on March 4 1954 to a scheme to disguise the extent of Britain's atomic programme by using such headings as "other current expenditure" and "extra-mural research."

It accepted a proposal from Sir Winston's son-in-law, Mr Duncan Sandys, the Minister of Supply, that the programme should be camouflaged for security reasons. The documents reveal that the committee agreed that the estimates of the new Department of Atomic Energy (to become the Atomic Energy Authority) "should be so presented as to conceal the total receipts in respect of atomic weapons and uranium sales."

An argument from the Chancellor, Mr R. A. Butler, that as the civil nuclear programme developed in parallel with the nuclear weapons programme MPs would insist on having full financial information was dismissed.

A Sandys memorandum records his concern that without secrecy "it will be evident to all that the rate of build-up of our stockpile of atomic weapons is exceedingly slow and that for several years to come Britain's atomic power is not a factor to be reckoned with."

The document recording that meeting has not been

released, but official minutes released record Churchill as telling his Cabinet colleagues on July 7: "We could not expect to maintain our influence as a world power unless we possessed the most up-to-date nuclear weapons."

The next day the Cabinet heard further arguments in favour of producing the bomb. "In terms of explosive power the thermo-nuclear bomb would be more economical than the atomic bomb," the Cabinet Secretary, Sir Norman Brook, minuted. "The minute went on: 'The further point was made that, if we were ready to accept the protection offered by United States use of thermo-nuclear weapons, no greater moral wrong was

involved in making them ourselves.'"

On July 26 the Cabinet agreed that Britain should manufacture the H-bomb. Then ministers had to consider the problem of how to handle publicity surrounding nuclear weapons. Churchill had earlier told MPs that US legislation prevented him from disclosing details about Paul Nitze, an adviser to the US, who was at that stage was about to negotiate with Australia for a permanent test site there. A committee chaired by Sir Norman on May 5 discussed demands by India that nuclear states should give more information about the effects of the weapons. A note prepared for the

committee said that publicity could damage the West's defence interests, not because the Russians might learn something new but because of the effect on public opinion.

"If information about these effects is to be published," the note said, "the manner of its presentation will need to be carefully considered, because not only is the main in the street apt to be more fearful about comparatively mysterious forces like radioactivity than he is about the immediate effects of bomb damage, but also he will be confused by conflicting scientific opinions."

The 1954 Cabinet papers, page 3; leader comment page 8; the bomb in the hands of a secret few, page 13.

## Labour expulsion threat to Chapple

By John Torode

Mr Frank Chapple, the former leader of the electricians' union, who was awarded a peerage in the New Year honours list, expects moves to expel him from the Labour Party. This follows his decision to refuse the Labour whip and to sit in the Lords, initially, as an independent.

Mr Chapple will be voting with the Government on a number of crucial issues, including the abolition of the Greater London Council, in the course of this year. Mr Chapple's elevation to peerage has already been attacked by other union chiefs, including

Lord's TV attack likely on Government, back page.

the print workers' leader, Mr Bill Keys, who accused him of helping "to create the climate for Thatcherism."

Mr Chapple, a former Young Communist who became a "right-winger" in trade union terms, said yesterday that he would consistently be voting against Labour policy in four crucial areas including: statutory reform of the unions; nuclear disarmament; incomes policy; and the Common Market.

"I do not intend to fly under false colours by taking the Labour whip," he said. Mr Chapple hopes that it will be possible for him to remain a member of his local Labour Party in suburban Kent. "I do not intend to leave voluntarily," he said. "But I expect there will be moves to expel me."

The Transport and General Workers' Union is expected to throw its weight behind any attempt made to expel Mr Chapple from the Labour Party. Mr Ron Todd, general secretary of the TGWU, said yesterday: "I am no longer surprised by anything Mr Chapple does. But I don't see how he can retain membership of the Labour Party as he is going to refuse the Labour whip and vote against policies decided by the annual party conference and the unions."

Mr Chapple described his local Labour Party as "ultra-left" and its policies as "absolute bloody rubbish." Under normal circumstances Mr Chapple said he would expect the Labour NEC to protect him from attempts at expulsion. "But these days I expect

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## Red Cross asked to aid Angola hostages

By John Ezard

The British Government yesterday appealed to the International Red Cross to help secure the immediate release of three Britons captured during a new incident in the Angolan civil war.

Unita, the country's anti-Marxist guerrilla force, announced that it had taken the men prisoner on December 29 during its second major attack of the year on the Cafunio diamond mines in north-eastern Luanda province.

Reports reaching Whitehall confirmed that three British workers were being detained after a commercial Hercules

Unita strongholds near the Namibian border. They were held until May and, under Unita's strategy of trying to cripple Angola's foreign earnings, were forced to sign declarations not to return to work at the mines or anywhere in the country while the civil war continued.

British Officials yesterday voiced "great concern" over the three men's welfare to the South African-backed movement's London representative. In Luanda, where Government offices were shut by the new year holidays, the British Ambassador, Mr Murrack Goulding, spent the day telephoning ministers at home.

In a radio interview Mr Goulding said he interpreted ministerial assurances, which had been given to him as guaranteeing that the Angolan Government would not imperil the hostages by launching military action against the guerrillas holding them.

The Foreign Office Minister responsible for African affairs, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, said it had been made clear to Unita that the British Government regarded the issue as of great importance. The civil war was "no justification for forcing hostages to undertake ordeals, such as a march."

"The taking of hostages does not win them any friends and may cause serious injury to property."

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## Three on bomb charge

By a Correspondent

Three men accused of planning to cause an explosion on mainland Britain appeared before Liverpool magistrates yesterday. The men were arrested on Christmas Eve in the city under the Prevention of Terrorism Act and were held for questioning by the Special Branch.

They were Patrick Brazil, age 24, Belconn Avenue, Dublin, William Grimes, 43, of Cherryfield Road, Dublin, and Peter Jordan, 60, of St Peter's

Rise, Headley Walk, Bristol. All three were remanded in custody until Friday.

Mr Hugh Wallace, prosecuting, said the men were charged with unlawfully and maliciously conspiring to cause an explosion in the UK of a nature likely to endanger life or cause serious injury to property.

There was no application for bail and reporting restrictions were not lifted. MPs allege abuse of Act, page 2

Citizen's arrest: Arsenal defender Tommy Clayton grapples with a fan who invaded the pitch during the London derby with the Spurs at Highbury yesterday as a PC approaches. Two policemen eventually removed the intruder. Picture by Tommy Hindley

## Spurs and Everton open gap

By our Sports Staff

TOTTENHAM Hotspur, who won the North London derby against Arsenal and Everton, who beat Luton, opened up a five-point lead over third-placed Manchester United after yesterday's holiday fixtures.

Woodcock gave Arsenal a first-half lead but Spurs retained their leadership of the First Division with goals from Crooks and Falco. Nearly 49,000 watched the game, the biggest crowd of the day, as Manchester United stumbled again, losing 2-1 to Sheffield Wednesday at Old Trafford.

In Calcutta, the second day's play of the Third Test between India and England was almost totally washed out. After two days India stand at 176 for four. Today is a rest day, and the chances of a result look slim.

Wickets tumbled in Sydney, where Australia bowled out the West Indies for 163 in reply to the home team's first innings total of 471 for nine declared. Spinner Bob Holland, a 38-year-old playing in his first series, took six for 54. With two days remaining in the fifth and final Test the West Indies, with nine second innings wickets left, trail by 277 runs.

England's rugby union selectors have chosen PC Wade Dooley at lock for the international against Romania at Twickenham on Saturday, one of five new caps. Reports, pages 18 and 19.

## Nitze decides to stay out of Geneva talks

From Alex Brummer in Washington

As President Reagan yesterday added the final touches to the US arms control stance in Geneva, his most respected negotiator, Paul Nitze, announced that he would not be taking part in any future bargaining with the Soviet Union.

When President Reagan recently appointed Mr Nitze as a special adviser to the Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, on arms control matters, it was widely assumed that the wise 77-year-old arms expert would take charge of any detailed negotiations to emerge from next week's meeting between Mr Shultz and the Russian Foreign Minister, Mr Gromyko.

His decision is certain to disappoint Western allies. During the last round of negotiations on Euro missiles, Mr Nitze made an important point of keeping allied governments fully informed on the negotiations and came close to finding a solution to the intractable problem of intermediate range forces in his famous walk in the woods with the Soviet negotiator, Mr Krivitsky.

It is not clear who would head the American team although General Edward Royce, the hard-line, bluff US negotiator at the strategic arms talks, is considered an early favourite. This would fit neatly with speculation in Washington that Mr Viktor Karpov, Mr Royce's sparring partner at the Start talks, will be the Russian negotiator to watch.

Mr Nitze made his decision known as President Reagan continued a round of meetings in Palm Springs with his top national security aides on the Geneva talks. He spent yesterday closeted with the Defence Secretary, Mr Casper Weinberger, who appears to have been wholly successful in keeping the research on the strategic

defence initiative off the bargaining table.

It is now clearly emerging from officials that the US goal is to use the Geneva talks as a step towards the establishment of two parallel steps of arms control talks, possibly under the same umbrella, which will begin around March. The first set of talks will deal with offensive weapons including the intermediate range missiles in Europe and strategic arms.

The second set, if the US has its way, will be concerned with defensive weapons—or the so-called Star Wars systems. But with the US seeking to put the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) to one side

US team tests satellite A-bomb, page 2.

for the time being this second set of talks is almost certainly going to be concerned with anti-satellite weapons.

These are weapons which can knock out communications and reconnaissance satellites with important military purposes. The Soviet Union is generally believed to be further on in its testing of such systems although superior US technological know-how could quickly reverse the situation. The first successful American tests—firing rockets from F-15 jets to destroy satellites—have been carried out.

The Defence Department has effectively squashed plans within the State Department for an early moratorium on the testing and deployment of anti-satellite weapons pending an agreement with Moscow. However, according to most accounts, the US negotiators will eventually have more flexibility in talks on the Asat weapons than on the SDI.

Although SDI will theoretically be on the table at future

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## Ferreting out latest unemployment twist

By Sarah Boseley

Deep in the woods and rabbit-inhabited briar patches of Sussex the latest victims of the economic recession are feeling the pinch.

Abandoned ferrets have been turning up on doorsteps and sneaking into homes, through garages and gardens, in the hope of finding a bit of warmth and human comfort.

Unfortunately, their anti-social smell means that they have been hastily handed on to the local RSPCA wildlife sanctuary. Ferrets are excellent at rab-

bit-eating, and reasonably amiable if well fed. But it seems that a new breed of ferret-handler has a tendency to lose them and ferrets have little in the way of a homing instinct.

Seven ferrets have been handed in or abandoned near the RSPCA's Mallydams Wood wildlife sanctuary at Farlight, near Hastings, in the last month and the sanctuary has a friendly resident of 12 months called Charlie.

Mr John Goodman, the warden, thinks the increase in human unemployment may be the chief reason for the in-

crease in redundant ferrets. "I think, because times are hard with unemployment, people are acquiring ferrets so that they can go rabbiting and get a cheap dinner, if they catch a number of them they can sell the rest—and it's something to do rather than just lounging or walking around."

The trouble is that they have no experience and tend to lose ferrets down burrows or go poaching and abandon the ferret when they are discovered.

"It's beyond coincidence now, I don't believe we had

any ferrets handed in at all in 1983. I've been here 22 years and we've had not more than about four in all that time."

Ferrets are bred to hunt rabbits—an occupation they have been involved in for centuries. There is a suggestion that they were introduced from Russia for that purpose. A ferret put down a burrow, drives rabbits towards exits that his handler has covered with nets. Ferrets are also used to catch rats.

But the lost ones have arrived at people's homes in the hope of being fed and looked after. One man opened his

front door and a ferret trotted in while a woman discovered one in her garage.

Ferrets tend not to take to the wild when they are abandoned as mink do, Mr Goodman said, and they tend to get killed by other animals if they do not find a human keeper.

The sanctuary is now trying to find the stray, and slightly malodorous, ferrets good homes. Charlie is said to be an example of how friendly a ferret can be. The RSPCA's press officer says he is "lovely." All they need is a little love and affection. Or a job, of course.



# Labour hopes to limit losses from political levy ballots

NINETEEN eighty-five will be a year in which the Labour Party finds itself engaged in a struggle for survival on two fronts. MPs will be fighting for re-election in their own constituencies and the trade unions will be fighting to win the ballots that must be held under the Government's new Trade Union Act if they are to retain their political funds.

The re-elections begin in February or March and must be over by May, 1985, so they will run more or less concurrently with the ballots which have to be held between next March and April, 1986.

Both issues are capable of causing enormous damage to the party, but particularly the ballots. If the unions fail to win the support of a majority of their own members they will be obliged to disband or freeze their political funds. This will hamper their own freedom of manoeuvre as trade unions, but the consequences for the Labour Party will be much more serious.

At present trade unions are entitled to keep political

funds under the Trade Union Act of 1913, and 50 of them do so. The great majority of these use the money to affiliate themselves to the Labour Party, or rather to affiliate those of their members who pay the political levy and are not "contracted out".

The Labour Party's annual accounts for 1983 show that the unions provided 83 per cent of the cost of the general election campaign, 79 per cent of the normal running costs of the party at national level, and a smaller but still significant share of the party's costs at regional and local level.

The party's annual income was £2,776,900 and £2,969,000 of that came from the trade unions. This trade union figure of nearly £3 million can only be significantly reduced as a result of the ballots, because all of the ballots are to defend existing political funds and they cannot all be won.

The trade unions are in an optimistic mood and the Trade Union Co-ordinating Committee, launched last month at the TUC to run the

The trade unions are soon to begin balloting their members on the maintenance of political funds. Martin Linton analyses the potential damage to Labour Party finances

campaign, is confident that nearly every major union will win a majority in favour of retaining its political fund.

The Labour Party is no less hopeful but for the sake of its own budgeting it has to look at the worst possible outcome. Estimates of the likely reduction of the £3 million trade union contribution range from £500,000 and £2 million.

Some loss is inevitable, given that a majority of members in some small craft unions have already stopped paying into the political fund. An extreme example is the National Union of Scalemakers, the smallest union affiliated to the Labour Party and one of the smallest affiliated to the TUC. Its members belong to a highly skilled but dying trade which is rapidly being de-skilled by the revolution in electronics. The membership is now down to 1,210 but the number paying the

political levy has fallen even faster. In 1975 there were 298 leypayers and they affiliated to the Labour Party at a cost of £53.50. In 1980, there were only 46. In 1982 there were 17. Last year there were only nine.

The union will now have to ballot all its members at a cost of £314.50 in postage alone to decide whether these few members can pay a total of £4.50 to the Labour Party.

It may be that some non-leypayers will abstain in the ballot on the grounds that the political fund does not affect them, but winning a ballot will not be easy in unions where only a minority of members pay the levy, such as the cine-technicians' union ACTT (where only 7 per cent pay the levy), the National Union of Domestic Appliances Workers (23 per cent), Givens Jenkins's union Astans (30 per cent), and the print unions NGA (42 per cent) and Sogat (44 per cent).

The same goes for unions where there is only a bare majority of leypayers, such as the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation (53 per cent), the theatre technicians' union Netteke (52 per cent), and the tobacco workers' union (56 per cent).

Some of the smallest unions seem likely to drop out. The Amalgamated Association of Benimmers, Twisters and Drawers, for instance, maintains a political fund although none of its members has contributed to it for years after some long-forgotten dispute with the Labour Party.

What worries the Labour Party most, however, is not the loss of any of these minnows of the movement but the loss of any of the whales, such as the TGWU, affiliated on 1,250,000 members, the National Union of Insurance Workers, for instance, has 182 members contributing to its political fund, which now stands at £10,938. It makes occasional

have drastic consequences for the party.

However, this does not seem very likely, since they all have a much higher proportion of their members paying the political levy.

All the unions are thinking seriously about how to win their ballots and the feeling seems to be that they should not present the case as one of saving the Labour Party but of protecting their political fund and protecting their right to take independent political action as a trade union in support of their members.

There have always been some unions with a political fund which have not affiliated to the Labour Party. The Liverpool Victoria Association of the National Union of Insurance Workers, for instance, has 182 members contributing to its political fund, which now stands at £10,938. It makes occasional

often used the fact that some trade unions have few members contracted out as evidence that they are not given the opportunity to do so, while the unions have usually maintained that their members do not want to be do not bother because the levy is so small.

The Government has also given a strong incentive for unions to maintain their political funds by tightening up the definition of political action under the 1984 Act. Some of the recent campaigns by public sector unions against expenditure cuts, such as "People's First" campaign by the National Government Officers' Association, Nalco, will no longer be legal.

The Labour Party is quite happy to be left out of the argument, so to speak, as it wants the case put by the trade union members in the most effective way. It does not alter the fact, however, that the most important consequence of the ballots will be the survival—or otherwise—of the main source of the Labour Party's funds.

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Brother and sister die in fire

AN eight-year-old girl and her older brother died in a house fire at Craigavon, Co. Armagh, early yesterday from which four other members of the family escaped with injuries and shock, writes Bob Rodwell.

The house, on the Kilwilde estate, was engulfed by flames at about 4 a.m. and neighbours tried to persuade the little girl, Katrina Hamill, to jump from her first-floor bedroom window. But she appeared to be frightened and after a short time disappeared backwards into the flames. Trapped in another bedroom was her brother, Patrick, aged 18, who also died.

But their sister Sharon, aged 12, and brother Colin, aged 17, escaped together. Mr Raymond Hamill and his wife, Sharon, leapt from her bedroom window over a wall to land on the lawn of the house next door, while Colin broke a leg when he landed on the roof of the family car.

Mr Hamill was beaten back by fierce heat in his repeated attempts to rescue his two trapped children. The end-of-terrace house was destroyed.

### Inquiry ordered into police raid

THE Chief Constable of Staffordshire, Mr Charles Kelly, is to appoint a senior police officer to investigate allegations that police staged "an SAS-style raid" on the wrong house in Stafford.

Mrs Ida Burgess, aged 49, alleges that a team of eight police officers smashed windows and broke down a garden gate as they stormed her house at midnight and that officers later admitted it was a case of mistaken identity. She described the experience as "a terrifying SAS-style raid like the ones you see on television."

### Peace woman's murder charge

A SALESMAN for a chemical company was remanded in custody for three days at Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, yesterday, accused of the murder of a Greenham peace campaigner, Ms Deirdre Sainsbury, whose naked body was found on a golf course at Denham two days before Christmas.

Colin Campbell, aged 37, of Hanwell, west London, was arrested in Newbury, Berkshire, on December 28. Mr John Hodge, prosecuting, told the magistrates that Ms Sainsbury had died as a result of strangulation and her body had been battered with a hockey stick and then mutilated.

### Two men held after killing

TWO young men were remanded in custody at Newtownards, County Down, yesterday, charged with murdering a woman who was found bound and dead in her flat above her sweet shop early on December 20, writes Bob Rodwell.

Maurice Lewis, aged 21, and James Patton, aged 22, both of Newtownards, are accused of murdering Mrs Ina Haskins, aged 63. They are also charged with a robbery in which cigarettes and £190 cash were stolen on Christmas Day.

### Students taste police beat

POLICE forces throughout England and Wales will be putting undergraduates on the beat alongside uniformed police officers today as part of a three-day Home Office scheme designed to show students the career prospects in the police force.

The 388 students, of whom about a quarter are women, will be given "a taste of what it's actually like to be a copper," according to Superintendent John Harris, the Home Office's police graduate liaison officer.

## Discipline and doctrine keep valleys on strike

Tony Heath finds community ties, radical traditions — and defiance

AS THE coal strike moves into 1985 the single-mindedness of 22,000 miners in the valleys continues to confound the NCB.

Even in Arthur Scargill's Yorkshire there has been a trickle back to work. In South Wales fewer than 150 are going in. Only two of the 28 pits — Cynheidre and South Celynen — have reached double figures. At many pits pickets are mere tokens, often mounted on Monday mornings only. Coal is not being cut.

A long history of struggle, sustained by the pit communities' radical traditions, partly explains the no surrender message. But without discipline and political awareness it is doubtful whether the momentum could be maintained.

Aron Evans, chairman of Maerdy NUM lodge, points out that the union has been preparing for the struggle for years. "Groundwork over a long period won the membership's support — the NUM in South Wales is much more than an industrial union, it represents the community more closely than any other organisation."

Few communities have a greater stake in the dispute than Maerdy. The pit is the last one in the Rhondda, where once more than 50 collieries produced 9 million tonnes of coal a year. The NCB wants to link it underground with Tower, a colliery in the next valley. Every ton of coal would be wound up the Tower shaft and more than 100 of Maerdy's 600 men would lose their jobs in the sort of reorganisation which often leads to total closure.

Mr Evans's connection with coal goes back three generations. At 37 he has spent 21 years in the indus-

try, becoming active in lodge affairs in his teens when he also visited Russia. His father left the pit after 35 years' suffering and dependency on oxygen.

Throughout the coalfield the fight is fuelled by the industrial democracy the union practises at Maerdy where the lodge has met every Sunday throughout the strike, keeping the membership informed and listening to a highly skilled but dying trade which is rapidly being de-skilled by the revolution in electronics. The membership is now down to 1,210 but the number paying the

multiple sclerosis sufferer, helps to run the women's support group from a wheelchair. Until the strike she seldom went out. "I've been picketing at the Phurnace plant near Aberdare. It was great," she says. "Almost as great as going to Oxford to address peace meetings." Oxford contributes nearly £2,000 a week.

Dr Kim Howells, South Wales NUM's research officer, also muses about money—the amount spent to carry a handful of men to work. "They must be spending more on getting a few scabs in than they've invested in some pits in the last 10 years," he says. Actual investment in South Wales in the year 1983-4 was only £18 million. Most went to a new drift mine in the west. Many pits were kept waiting for weeks for the run-of-the-mill items needed for efficient production.

Dr Howells believes that the NCB's local management is unhappy at being asked to break the strike on the orders of the Cabinet and the NCB's Hobart House headquarters in London. Many managers are products of Welsh shrewdness could have brought out recalcitrant Nottinghamshire, Dr Howells says. "Our boys would have talked them out. Mass picketing is not that effective; look at Oglethorpe—8,000 were there and not one lorry was stopped."

The strike has also forced many Welsh politicians out of their sectarian bunkers. The Labour Party, the Communist Party and Plaid Cymru have united to a considerable degree. Anyone seeking party advantages gets short shrift.



Barbara Williams, of the Maerdy miners' women's support group, with stores of food

## Rock star critical after arm sewn back on

Surgeons have saved the arm of the rock drummer Nick Allen after it was severed in a road crash. But despite a series of operations the 21-year-old musician was still fighting for his life yesterday.

Mr Allen, a member of the group DEF Leppard, had interrupted a recording schedule in America to spend the holiday visiting his parents and relatives in his home city of Sheffield.

The accident happened on Monday, about five miles outside Sheffield. His car failed to negotiate a bend and he was thrown out. His Dutch fiancée, Miriam Barendsen, 22, was trapped inside the car and suffered head injuries.

Mr Allen's arm was completely ripped off at the left shoulder. Mr Robert Page, microvascular surgeon at the Royal Hallamshire Hospital, Sheffield, stitched the arm back on in a four-hour operation.

Further operations were carried out yesterday, including exploratory ones to assess internal injuries. Allen was still said to be "critical."

The group, formed in 1978, have never had a big hit in Britain, but in America they have sold over 10 million albums.

● A man was seriously ill in hospital yesterday after a pile of beer kegs collapsed on top of him. Mr Andrew Miller, aged 27, suffered multiple injuries in the incident on Monday, at the Torquay wine and spirit wholesalers, Tolchard and Son.

Doctors at Torbay Hospital yesterday gave his condition as "very poorly but stable."

● A man who fell 150 feet down an open lift shaft on Monday night was yesterday said to be critical at Birmingham Hospital.

Mr Ovi Oparah fell from the 14th floor landing of a block of flats on to the top of the lift which was at the second floor. Detectives believe that after being thrown out of a party at Studley Tower, Highgate, Birmingham, after a row over a woman Mr Oparah, of Twickenham Road, Kingstanding, was involved in another argument on the landing.

## In the dark at chess

By Leonard Barden Chess Correspondent

RAD light stopped play at Hastings when the hall room at the Queen's Hotel was plunged into darkness three times during the third round of the chess international.

The games were first suspended and then transferred to the press room while electricians worked on the fault. In the intervals between blackouts the Russians had their first defeat when grandmaster Sveshnikov resigned to Gelfand of Israel, a former Soviet player.

After three rounds John Fedorowicz, of the United States, moved into a clear lead by beating Ravikumar of India. He has 2½ points, followed by Flear and Plaskett, of England, Benjamin of Canada, all with two and Kurgachykh (USSR) 1½ and one postponed.

Gary Kasparov took another time out at the world chess series in Moscow. Game 27 of his match against Anatoly Karpov, who leads 5½ wins, was postponed until this afternoon.



WARM-UP MATCH: Taking off the chill before the first game of his benefit year, Alan Butcher (centre), of Surrey and England, with his brother Martin, (right) who captained the hosts, Addiscombe Cricket Club, and Mickey Stewart, of Surrey. Picture by E. Hamilton-West

## US team test satellite atom bomb

By David Fairhall, Defence Correspondent

The US government's Lawrence Livermore Laboratory has designed and tested a lightweight, low-yield atomic bomb that could be used as an anti-satellite weapon.

Disclosure of the prototype weapon's existence, by the Washington-based magazine Defense Week, comes at an embarrassing moment for the US administration, only days before resumption of arms control talks with the Soviet Union.

President Reagan's strategic defence (Star Wars) initiative, the key item on the agenda of the Geneva talks, has always been assumed to involve space-based lasers or perhaps charged particle beams rather than nuclear weapons.

In ground-based systems, too, the trend has been away from reliance on nuclear warheads. For example, Nato's US-built Nike-Hercules nuclear-tipped, high altitude, anti-aircraft missile will soon be replaced in Europe by the non-nuclear Patriot. But some members of the American scientific establishment evidently feel that fresh nuclear options are still worth exploring.

Defence Week quotes a hitherto unreported report in which the Livermore laboratory stated last summer that it had "designed, tested, and evaluated a prototype of a versatile new family of lightweight, low yield fission devices."

The report suggested three possible applications for the new device: as a modern atomic demolition munition (that is an atomic landmine), as a warhead for an anti-satellite weapon, or in a defensive missile designed to destroy shorter range so-called tactical nuclear missiles in flight.

But curiously, there is no official US military requirement for any of these weapons. Most of Nato's atomic landmines are expected to be withdrawn from the European stockpile over the next three years on the recommendation of the supreme allied commander, General Bernard Rogers. The anti-satellite system which the US Air Force hopes to test in March consists of a homing projectile launched from the F15 fighter relying on direct impact for its destructive effect.

This leaves three possible explanations for the Livermore programme. It could be simply a backdoor to the development of almost any military problem was thought to have a nuclear solution. The new device may have been tested as a scientific insurance policy.

Or it could be looking ahead, perhaps even beyond the strategic defence initiative, to the possibility that surveillance and communication satellites may somehow be provided with an effective defence against the first generation of anti-satellite weapons if these are allowed to go ahead.

## MPs say arrest of Irishmen was abuse of Terrorism Act

Two MPs want an inquiry into the case of two Irishmen held in custody over Christmas under the Prevention of Terrorism Act. The men were each fined £150 by Liverpool magistrates yesterday for failing to give information under the terms of the Act.

Mr Harriet Harman, Labour MP for Peckham, said yesterday: "There has been an abuse of the Act. I want to know why this Act, with its exceptional powers, was used against two men whom the police acknowledge have no connection with terrorism."

Mr Harman said she was asking the Home Secretary and the Attorney-General for an inquiry into why the Act was used.

The Labour Exco-MP for Birmingham East, Mrs Christine Crawley, also wrote to the Home Secretary yesterday asking why the two men "with no obvious links with terrorism, as the police have admitted" were held under the Act, and by what justification his office permitted the extension of that detention.

Mr Martin Flannery, chairman of Labour's Northern Ireland committee and MP for Sheffield, Hillsborough, added his voice to the demand for an inquiry into what he described as "this deplorable affair."

The two men, James McCormack, aged 44, of Dublin, and Henry Bishop, aged 51, of Liverpool, together with a third man who was released yesterday without being charged, were challenged by Special Branch detectives as they tried to board a Dublin-bound ferry on Christmas Eve. They gave false names.

Yesterday McCormack and Bishop admitted failing to furnish information to an examining officer under the terms of the Terrorism Act.

Mr Stephen Ralph, middaying, said that McCormack, who is married with four children, was travelling to England for Christmas shopping. But after buying a table lamp he spent the rest of his money drinking with Bishop.

Mr Hugh Wallace, prosecuting, said the two men and a companion were seen at 7.50

pm on Christmas Eve trying to board an Irish ferry via a car loading ramp.

When challenged they claimed to be crew members and McCormack and Bishop gave false names. Mr Ralph said Bishop gave the first name that came into his head. "He had been listening to the radio, so he gave his name as Jimmy Young."

● A man arrested under the Prevention of Terrorism Act on Monday night outside the Sun newspaper office in London after attempting to sell a story to the newspaper about a series of interviews in Ulster was flown under police escort to Belfast yesterday, writes Bob Rodwell.

Mervyn Moore, aged 40, was accompanied by two plainclothes detectives on a British Airways shuttle flight from Heathrow to Aldergrove Airport. Moore jumped bail in Belfast three months ago. He is expected to appear in court this morning on charges connected with two murders in the city in the early 1970s.

## 'Burn again Christian' expelled by Ulster party

From Bob Rodwell in Belfast

Ulster's Democratic Unionist Party has expelled Mr George Seawright, the Scots-born lay preacher and member of the Northern Ireland Assembly, who is now known as the "burn again Christian" at Stormont for his widely expressed view that Roman Catholics and their priests should be incinerated.

Mr Seawright, aged 33, who was back in his native Glasgow yesterday celebrating Hogmanay, and was unavailable for comment, effectively expelled himself by failing to withdraw remarks he made at a meeting of the Belfast education and library board last May. He said then that the authorities should buy an incinerator to burn Catholics and their priests.

The DUP's central executive had given him until midnight on December 31 to make a public retraction and apology or face expulsion—the option which Mr Seawright chose. Previously, the Democratic Unionists' Assembly group had withdrawn the whip from him at Stormont, where he will now sit as an independent representing North Belfast.

Mr Seawright was fined £100



George Seawright: supporter paid fine

## Celebrations trouble-free for police

Several people were treated for eye injuries after being sprayed with foam from cans by revellers at New Year celebrations in Trafalgar Square, London, yesterday.

The foam sprayed into the crowd was described by Scotland Yard as "possibly a sort of aerosol spray, and could be dangerous."

There were at least 75 arrests — mostly for drunkenness — as 50,000 people saw in 1985, but 56 of those arrested were only cautioned and police said the night had been relatively trouble-free.

Forty-eight people needed hospital treatment, including some slightly injured in fighting, but no one was detained on the spot by the St John Ambulance Brigade.

Police had taken a number of special safety precautions, including blocking off and draining the fountains and putting up crowd control barriers after deaths of two women in the 1983 celebrations.

About £10,000 of damage was caused when up to 4,000 people were involved in a disturbance in Lincoln.

Six police officers were hurt and six people were charged, mostly with allegedly causing criminal damage. Six others are still in custody.

Damage was caused to property near the ancient stone bow in the cathedral city during traditional celebrations.

John Forth, aged 17, of Bourne, Nottinghamshire, was "very poorly" with head injuries in hospital yesterday after rival teenage gangs had fought in the pit village of New Olorton.

## Gas blast kills woman

By Michael Parkin

A woman living in a maisonette with no gas supply was killed by an explosion in her home.

The engineers were mired and ordered the evacuation of neighbouring houses. They later found a break in an 8-inch gas main in the street and made temporary repairs to it.

neers were trying to trace the leak. Mrs Earnshaw was killed by the explosion and she in her home.

The engineers were mired and ordered the evacuation of neighbouring houses. They later found a break in an 8-inch gas main in the street and made temporary repairs to it.



Guardian writers examine the secret Cabinet papers of 1954 released under the 30-year rule

## Moves to stem black immigration

## IMMIGRATION

THE CONSERVATIVE Government of 1954 was deterred from enacting openly discriminatory immigration laws only by fear of public opinion and hostile reaction from the Commonwealth and Empire.

Among the Cabinet papers are several concerned with black immigration, including the basis of what eventually became the 1962 Commonwealth Immigration Act.

A paper written in February by the Chancellor, Richard "Rab" Butler, for example, examines the possibility of restricting coloured entry to the Civil Service. Discussing the coloured recruits who had already been taken on, Mr Butler wrote: "They are not so easy to place as white recruits, of course. The Service Department would not regard coloured candi-

dates as being qualified in all respects to undertake the duties which would be required of them."

The Home Secretary, Sir David Maxwell-Fyfe, wrote in March that many MPs had told the Government "that various aspects of the problem are giving concern to their constituents... large numbers of coloured people are living on National Assistance or the immoral earnings of white women."

The year 1954 was something of a watershed for immigration from Britain's current and former colonies. At the beginning of the year, according to the Cabinet minutes, coloured immigration was running at 3,000 a year. By November the Cabinet was considering new legislation to restrict immigration from the West Indies and Africa. Indians had arrived in 1954 alone, according to Mr Gwynne Lloyd George, who had taken over as Home Secretary there was now "no limit to the numbers likely to come here."

Even when the Government believed the lower figure to be correct, however, it was actively seeking ways of reducing it.

At first indirect methods were considered based on the principle of restricting the chances of black people finding jobs. However, Mr Butler and Sir David both concluded that such action was impossible. In Mr Butler's words, the resulting criticism would ensure "difficulties of principle... out of all proportion to any practical advantage."

The alternative, of course, was direct restriction of coloured immigration and the power to deport coloured British citizens who were already in the country.

In his January paper, Sir David Maxwell-Fyfe pointed out that such a policy would "be a complete break with the traditional principle that any British subject has a right to enter freely." He therefore rejected the idea. The full Cabinet somewhat

reluctantly agreed to shelve the plan.

The provision of the new figures in November induced a new urgency. Mr Lloyd George warned the Cabinet on November 22 that there would be allegations of racial prejudice. But, he wrote, "the extent of the present immigration is causing many to revise their opinions." He emphasised that any laws would have to apply to all British subjects. However, in what would seem to be a tacit acceptance that the basis of the matter was racial, he suggested that the first step should be the establishment of a committee "to inquire into the position of coloured people in Great Britain."

Lord Swinton, the Commonwealth Secretary, was blunter, writing on November 23 that he approved the idea of a committee and that the only serious difficulties were in the sphere of public relations. He wrote: "I appreciate the force of the con-

textion that if we are to legislate for restrictions on the entry of British subjects... the legislation should be non-discriminatory. This will not, however, conceal the fact that the problem is that of coloured immigrants from colonial territories."

By the end of 1954 the Cabinet was seriously considering legislation which closely resembled the 1962 Act: a limit to entry by British citizens from the colonies and Commonwealth and powers to deport them.

Its final decision was not made until 1955, and it appears that the principal arguments deployed against the proposals in Cabinet were "victorious" — the difficulty of "selling" such legislation to Commonwealth and public and the problem that "such legislation during the current session would almost certainly mean the abandonment of some other measure already in the legislative programme."

David Rose

## Egypt invasion already planned

## MIDDLE EAST

THE GOVERNMENT drew up separate and detailed plans to invade Israel, Egypt and Iraq in 1954. At the time, Britain had troops stationed in Cyprus, Libya, Jordan, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait and the Trucial Sheikdoms.

Much of the Cabinet's time was spent on negotiations with the nationalist Egyptian government over British control of the Suez Canal zone and its occupation by 80,000 British troops.

Cabinet minutes make clear that all senior members of the government, including the Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, and the Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, already envisaged a military attack on Egypt if they felt that British interests were threatened.

In January 1954 Lord Alexander of Tunis, the Defence Minister, told the Cabinet: "In the event of difficulties at Suez a brigade could be flown in from Cyprus and an armoured brigade could enter Egypt from Libya. Reinforcements from the United Kingdom could use the port of Tobruk. The retention of Suez would enable us to control the supply of oil to the Delta and to secure the southern entrance to the Canal."

The minutes add: "It was the general view of the Cabinet that this course of action offered considerable attractions."

By April Eden was insisting that "provisions ought also to be made for a more powerful follow-up operation, which would preserve British and foreign lives and property in Cairo and Alexandria by restoring order in these cities. If a situation arose which called for intervention by us, we might have an opportunity to set up an alternative government and we should be ill-advised to miss such an opportunity."

The Egyptians already knew of British plans for occupying the Delta. Eden went on, and this knowledge "was a powerful guarantee of their good behaviour."

But the government's warlike intentions towards Egypt, later subsidised, the Cabinet decided in 1954 not to back down over the stationing of troops once ministers decided the forces could be redeployed elsewhere in the Middle East.

On March 31 Lord Alexander told the Cabinet that the Chiefs of Staff had also "prepared a plan for military action, which involved the invasion of Israel by British forces from the south" if Israel attacked Jordan.

Churchill's only comment was that he was "much relieved to hear that the Chiefs of Staff were not in favour of disclosing to the Jordanians a plan involving British invasion of Israel. Leakage of such a plan would have very grave consequences."

Discussion of the invasion plan in Cabinet followed an earlier decision that Eden should not set a precedent by involvement in Vietnam or China, in May he told the Cabinet that even if the United States engaged in military operations in Indo-China, "it would not necessarily follow that the UK would have to disassociate themselves politically from such a policy."

Seumas Milne

## Co-operation on weaponry was stumbling block

## US RELATIONS

STRAINS in Anglo-American relations, notably on cooperation about nuclear weapons and energy, led Churchill to propose a midsummer weekend meeting with President Eisenhower in Washington.

In a draft telegram to Eisenhower, dated May 24, 1954, and marked "top secret," Churchill wrote: "It seems to me that our meetings in the easy informal manner that we both desire may be of help in brushing away this chattering Anglo-American rift which can benefit no one but our common foes."

There was much public comment at the time about British opposition to the scheme put forward by the US Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, for an allied security pact. There were fears, particularly on the

part of the Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, that this would involve British troops in Vietnam.

Churchill and Eden were also worried about American plans to give financial aid to Egypt, thereby bolstering a regime with which Britain had little sympathy.

But relations between the US and Britain were principally bedevilled, as they had been since the end of the second world war, by America's refusal to cooperate over development of the bomb and nuclear power.

"The main and obvious topic," Churchill wrote to Eisenhower, was exchange of information about "that nasty thing we are so lucky to have got." But he then crossed out that phrase, substituting for it simply, "atomics etc."

Foreign Office files show how the Government tried to persuade Eisenhower, faced with a suspicious and reluctant Congress, to restore Anglo-American cooperation on nuclear matters to something approaching the close relationship of the war years.

Churchill was consistently worried about the lack of any real US nuclear umbrella over the US.

By 1955, with Britain developing its own independent nuclear programme and with the Soviet Union also agreed to relax restrictions on nuclear co-operation with its closest ally.

Richard Norton-Taylor

## Notion of nuclear attack rejected

## CHINA

A SECRET report sent to the Cabinet's defence committee showed how the allies considered the possibility of using nuclear weapons against China before the Indo-China peace settlement in August 1954.

But the British chiefs of staff added a note of understated caution. In a memo to the Cabinet on June 17 they said: "Although the use of nuclear weapons in war against China would, from the military point of view, obviously be more effective than the use of conventional weapons, their employment would have a serious effect on Asian opinion generally."

They added that though retention of the Tungking Delta was of the greatest importance to the defence of South-east Asia, its "should not automatically result in the loss of South-east Asia to Communism."

The chiefs of staff were commenting on a report of a military conference in Washington attended by representatives from the US, Britain, France, Australia and New Zealand.

The report said: "Should war with China be precipitated by Chinese Communist aggression in South-east Asia, air attack should be launched immediately, aimed at military targets. In the selection of these targets political considerations cannot be ignored. To achieve the maximum and lasting effect, nuclear as well as conventional weapons should be used from the outset."

Richard Norton-Taylor

## Argentine ambition warranted a frigate

## FALKLANDS

OFFICIAL papers released yesterday reflect much later and more carefully argued than the Whitehall debate about how Argentina could be deterred from invading the Falklands. A dispute in 1954 between the Foreign Office and the Admiralty centred on whether Britain should station a frigate permanently at Port Stanley.

A secret Admiralty paper noted that the chiefs of staff had pointed out that "The Argentines had the means to invade the Falklands if they wanted to. The chiefs of staff added: 'They were not, however, likely to do so, but by occupying the Falklands proper, but might very well try some minor action such as to occupy an uninhabited island.'"

But relations with Argentina were improving. Mr Jim Thomas, First Lord of the Admiralty, told Eden in April: "The permanent maintenance of a frigate in these remote waters constitutes a most disproportionate strain on naval resources. Anyway, a frigate was unlikely to deter Argentina if it wanted to commit an act of aggression."

But the Foreign Office disagreed. The presence of a frigate would, it said, be "a deterrent to any contemplated Argentine move to take a day on some uninhabited island in the Falklands group."

Eden wrote to Thomas a few days later saying: "We cannot run the risk of some provocative action against the Falkland Islands if they are left undefended. The Argentines, he added, might well regard the withdrawal of a frigate as a sign of weakness."

A compromise was finally reached. A Royal Marines detachment was stationed on the Falklands and a specially built HMS *Hibiscus* Bay would cruise around the area, calling in at Port Stanley at least once every three weeks. The measure, it was said, would "make flag-blowing visits to South American (but not Argentine) ports."

Richard Norton-Taylor



ALREADY PREPARING FOR SUEZ: The Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, and his Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden

## Concern at the shortage of labour for coal industry

## MINES

THE MOST serious difficulties presented by the coal industry to Churchill's Government in 1954 were shortages of output and labour.

The severe shortages after nationalisation in 1947 were a recent memory, and ministers agreed about the best way to attract more men to the pits, where 700,000 were then employed.

At a Cabinet meeting on June 2 the Minister for Fuel and Power, Geoffrey Lloyd, summed up a month-long debate conducted through Cabinet memoranda between himself and the Chancellor, Richard "Rab" Butler.

According to the minutes, Lloyd "was alive to the need for increasing the labour force in the mines." He had concluded that "the

greatest need was in South Yorkshire and the Midlands." The Cabinet concurred that "recruiting was most likely to be assisted by pursuing the scheme previously approved by the Cabinet for providing additional homes in mining villages."

On May 18, Lloyd wrote that he was "in constant touch" with the National Coal Board chairman, Sir Hubert Holdsworth, about improving industrial relations "to maximise output." "Fear of poverty and unemployment no longer operates" as a stimulus for men to produce more, Lloyd wrote.

The labour shortage gave the miners a stranglehold: "By a three-week strike in winter, which they could well afford, they could bring our whole economy to a standstill. Even working to rule on Saturdays alone they

could land us in extreme difficulties."

Lloyd and Butler discussed various methods to reduce coal consumption, including manufacturing gas from oil, investing in fuel-efficient plant in industry, and extending railway electrification, but could not reach agreement and nor could the Cabinet.

The only common ground was the need for more mines and warmer relations with the NUM, although Butler, in a memorandum on May 20, was more confident: "We must continue to press for better leadership and more capital investment in the mines... on manpower I think he is unduly cautious (and, we must maintain a continuous and energetic recruiting drive until we have at least got back to the figure of 720,000 wage-earners on the colliery books."

David Rose

## UK feared atomic war

## VIETNAM

If agreement on the division of Vietnam had not been reached in Geneva in 1954 the Americans might have intended to launch a punitive attack on China for its support of the Communist Vietnamese forces, and the British Government believed this could have led to nuclear war.

After the Vietnam victory over the French in the spring of 1954 the Americans began to press Britain to help to form an anti-Communist coalition of states in South-east Asia which would warn China to stop backing the Vietnamese Communists.

The Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, told the Cabinet in April that he doubted whether any threat would have to either withdraw or take action against China.

Churchill agreed that Britain should avoid military involvement in Vietnam or China, in May he told the Cabinet that even if the United States engaged in military operations in Indo-China, "it would not necessarily follow that the UK would have to disassociate themselves politically from such a policy."

Seumas Milne

## Forced labour camps plan

## KENYA

THE CABINET decided to set up a system of labour camps in the British colony of Kenya, despite a warning that they would breach the Forced Labour Convention of 1930 and the Council of

Europe's Human Rights Convention. The camps were intended for suspected members of the Kenyan independence movement, the Mau Mau.

Mr Oliver Lyttelton, the Colonial Secretary, told the Cabinet in February 1954 that "the Governor of Kenya should be authorised to hold substantially increased num-

bers of these persons in detention, and that while under detention, they should be required to undertake useful employment." He hoped that the breaches of the conventions could be avoided by linking employment in the camps to the state of emergency in some way.

Seumas Milne

## RSC leads Communist bloc tour

The British Council, which is making cuts of £2 million a year in real terms, has announced a wide-ranging programme of cultural events abroad — including the Royal Shakespeare Company in Poland.

The council said that such events "make an impact overseas which far outweighs the comparatively small sums spent on them."

The RSC would be the first large theatre company to visit Poland for 10 years, said the council. The Winter's Tale and The Crucible would be performed in Warsaw and Wrocław in January.

The tour had been arranged at short notice and the British Council was funding it with £75,000.

The Royal Ballet will perform Manon and a triple bill of Consort Lessons. A Month in the Country and Elite Symphonies in April in Hungary, Dresden and East Berlin. The council is giving £50,000 and Playways Bank International has also contributed.

The Ballet Rambert's visit to Poland in May will also be funded by the council, as will the Academy of St. Martin in the Fields' visit in March to East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

In November the Foreign Secretary announced that the council's 1985-86 budget would be cut by £1.1 million — equal to £2 million after inflation.



MOUNTING A PROMOTION: Mrs Irene Benjamin, who makes an annual new year ride through central London to promote the Riding for the Disabled Association.

## Teachers justify 50-hour week claim by union

Teachers work an average of at least 50 hours a week, according to evidence being called by the National Union of Teachers. The union claims that it has details of one woman who works an extra 50 hours a week above school hours.

Another teacher said: "My wife is on the teaching staff at the same school. We don't see each other for days and nights on end."

The union asked members to keep a diary of hours they put into teaching during November. They were urged to log not only classes but staff meetings, parents' nights, preparation, and work done at home.

Diaries are now arriving at the union headquarters at the rate of 100 a day. The claim of a 50-hour week is based on a preliminary examination. It compares with a study made 10 years ago by the National Foundation for Education Research, which showed that the average working week of secondary teacher was 40-41 hours, and for a junior school teacher 39-40 hours.

Mr Doug McAvoy, the NUT deputy general secretary, said yesterday: "The evidence demonstrates a massive professional commitment by Britain's teachers."

## Tradition rules in class

A study of teaching methods in primary schools has found that teachers keep a firm grip on what is taught in the classroom and concentrate on teaching basic skills in English and maths.

The report, based on research sponsored by the Department of Education in which 2,528 teachers from large and small junior schools were questioned, challenges the view that child-centred education, in which teachers allow children to learn by discovery, is now the norm.

The findings, published in Educational Research, the journal of the National Foundation of Educational Research, show that the vast majority of junior school teachers are firmly

in control of their classroom. They decide what the children will do, they prefer a traditional style of teaching, and they are making increased use of teaching the whole class instead of splitting it up.

Teaching the basic skills in English and maths now seems to be the predominant feature of junior school classrooms. The report challenges the assumption made by the Plowden Committee, set up in 1963 to inquire into the state of primary education, that progressive methods were practised by a large number of teachers and were becoming the norm in schools.

The new report shows that only a small minority of teachers rely on one particular method of teaching.

## PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT

## ROYAL COMMISSION INTO BRITISH NUCLEAR TESTS IN AUSTRALIA

The Australian Government has established a Royal Commission to inquire into the British nuclear tests which were conducted in Australia during the period of twelve years from 1 January 1952.

## Inquiry Members

The President of the Royal Commission is Mr Justice J. R. McLennan, Chief Judge of the N.S.W. Land and Environment Court; the other Commissioners are Mr. J. H. Firth, Senior Health Physicist with the South Australian Health Commission and Dr. William Jones, Lecturer in Geography at the University of Newcastle, N.S.W.

## Terms of Reference

The Royal Commission is to inquire into:

- the measures that were taken before and at the time of tests, and have since been taken for the purposes of protecting persons in and about Australia and the External Territories against exposure to the harmful effects of ionising radiation and against contact with radioactive substances and other toxic materials used in or produced by the tests;
- whether the measures so taken were adequate for that purpose, having regard to the measures considered appropriate for the protection of health and the standards applicable at the time of the tests as well as at the present time; and
- whether the health of persons in and about Australia and the External Territories was or has been adversely affected by reason of exposure to the harmful effects of ionising radiation or contact with radioactive substances or other toxic materials used in or produced by the tests.

The Royal Commission is to inquire particularly into:

- the management and conduct of the tests including the criteria for safe firing of the tests;
- the arrangements made both at the time of the tests and afterwards to exclude unauthorised persons from areas that in relation to the tests were prohibited areas or restricted areas for the purpose of the Defence (Special Undertakings) Act 1952 or otherwise;
- radiological and other health physics standards and practices associated with the tests;
- atmospheric atomic fallout monitoring arrangements associated with the tests;
- the disposal within Australia of buildings, equipment and materials that were at the test sites; and
- the measures taken, both at the time of the tests and afterwards, to manage the test sites.

The Royal Commission is not restricted to examining matters relating only to Australian citizens, but in conducting its inquiry it is to have particular regard to the following persons, namely, members of the Australian Defence Force and civilians in the test sites, Royal Australian Navy personnel in the vicinity of the tests at the Monte Bello Islands, Royal Australian Air Force personnel, including concentration teams, involved in atomic cloud sampling and tracking operations, and Aboriginals and other citizens in the general region of the test sites.

The Royal Commission is able to take evidence in private where appropriate; for example, in cases where a matter is in issue between parties in proceedings in a court or other tribunal relating to the death or personal injury of any person, alleged to arise out of the tests; or where evidence involves classified documents or reference to the contents of classified documents.

## Submissions

The date for lodgement of submissions to the Royal Commission has formally closed but has been extended for the purpose of hearings in the United Kingdom. Any person or organisation wishing to make a submission should address it to:

The Secretary, Royal Commission into British Nuclear Tests in Australia, c/o St. James's Conference & Press Centre, 34 Little St., James's Street, LONDON, S.W.1. The Royal Commission's formal hearings will commence at 10.00 a.m. on Thursday 3 January 1985 in the St. James's Conference and Press Centre and are open to the public and media representatives.



## OVERSEAS NEWS

Report says 'irresponsibility' caused stock exchange crash

# Peres faces pressure for inquiry into banks

From David Landau in Jerusalem

The Prime Minister, Mr Shimon Peres, and his senior Ministers are battling desperately against mounting pressure to appoint a commission of inquiry into the Israeli banks, following the publication this week of a devastating report on the crash of the local stock exchange in October 1982.

The report, by the State Comptroller, says that the country's leading banks systematically engaged, for many years, in "reprehensible manipulation" of their share prices on the Tel Aviv stock exchange in an "irresponsible fiscal adventure."

The report finds grave fault with the Bank of Israel, the Ministry of Finance, and the Securities Exchange Commission, which, through "actions and omissions," enabled this system of manipulation to grow until "the time bomb exploded" — at an estimated direct cost to the state of \$2.5 billion.

Mr Peres fears that an inquiry into the banks might undermine their standing and credibility at home and abroad. But the prestige of the State Comptroller's office, and the high standing of the Comptroller himself, Professor Yitzhak Tulk, make an inquiry almost inevitable unless the top executives of the leading banks and the Governor of the Bank of Israel resign of their own accord.

Mr Peres reportedly said last night that an inquiry commission "seems unavoidable" and key government Ministers were already discussing its terms of reference with members of the Knesset State Control Committee.

The heads of the four large commercial banks, Bank Leumi, Bank Hapoalim, Dis-

count Bank and Mizrahi Bank, have drawn an impenetrable wall of silence around themselves since the Comptroller's report was released on Monday night. They are "studying" the report, their spokesman says.

The Governor of the Bank of Israel, Dr Moshe Mandelbaum, contends that the banks' manipulation of their own shares was an established fact of economic life when he took office in 1981.

This is also the line of defence adopted by the former finance minister, Mr Yoram Aridor (Likud), who was swept from office at the time of the stock exchange collapse in October 1982.

The State Comptroller, in his report, traces the origins of the affair to the early 1970s, when legitimate and universally accepted "regulation" of share prices gave way to what Professor Tulk calls "reprehensible manipulation" which is forbidden on most stock exchanges.

The high-point, he says, came in the late 1970s and early 1980s when there ceased to be any relationship at all between the quoted price of the banks' shares on the stock exchange and the true value of their assets.

The banks, acting through subsidiaries, trust funds and pension funds, would deliberately buy up their own share emissions, thereby creating artificial demand and pushing the share prices steadily upwards.

But they were better than gilt-edged, because their profits were incomparably higher. And thus billions and billions of shekels were poured into this artificial prosperity.

Compounding this vast impropriety was the banks' practice of lending their clients money to buy shares in the bank, and accepting parcels of their own shares as collateral for bank loans.

The crash came when, after months of falling prices which had hit all other shares except those of the banks, public confidence suddenly began to sag, and people began en masse to move their savings from banks shares to hard currency.

The banks themselves tried to staunch the flow by pumping in their own assets — but these were quickly exhausted. Eventually, on October 6, 1982, the Government stepped in, closed the stock exchange and proclaimed an "arrangement" whereby bank shares still held by the public would become, in effect, government debentures.



Dead Sea Patrol: Two armed Israeli gunboats cruise in Dead Sea waters during a recent patrol. The US-built boats have been fitted with glass fibre hulls to cope with the sea's heavy salt content, but other operational detail is being kept secret.

## Israel's burial offer

TEL AVIV: Israel disclosed yesterday that it had proposed to Jordan that the body of the assassinated Palestinian leader, Mr Fahd Kawasme, be returned to Israel for burial in exchange for four Israeli soldiers missing in Lebanon.

The Defence Ministry said that the burial of the former Hebron Mayor in Amman on Monday indicated that the proposal was rejected.

But a spokesman said that Israel stood by its offer and would allow him to be buried in Hebron if the soldiers were returned.

Mr Kawasme, who was deposed as mayor of Hebron and expelled from the West Bank by Israeli authorities in 1980, was assassinated by two gunmen outside his home in Amman on Saturday. Palestinian leaders blamed Syria for the murder.

The four soldiers whose return Israel is seeking were all declared missing in action during the Lebanon war in August, 1982.

Earlier yesterday, Israeli troops stopped Arabs holding a mock funeral for Mr Kawasme in Hebron. About 500 mourners, carrying a mock coffin, marched from outside Hebron, but were stopped by troops who fired teargas and rubber bullets at stone-throwing demonstrators. — Reuter/AP.

## Lebanese suspend judgment as new security plan gets underway

From Jim Muir in Beirut

The first phase of Lebanon's latest security plan, to replace warring militia along the main coast road, is scheduled to get under way today.

Militias in the coastal Kharroub region, just north of the Israeli front lines, yesterday started to gather up their heavy weapons, dismantle mines, and remove the barricades which have blocked the coast road from Beirut to the south for more than a year.

The first stage of the plan, to be completed by Sunday, is to be supervised by Lebanese internal security forces. If all goes well, the militias will then stand down, allowing specially-selected Lebanese army units to deploy along the coast road and into the Kharroub region early next week. This is in line with a security plan hammered out after months of wrangling between Lebanese factions.

Some reports here indicate that the Lebanese position may be softened, following last week's two-day summit meeting between President Amin Gemayel and President Assad of Syria. Israeli leaders have also expressed hopes that a more flexible Lebanese position may make agreement possible.

It remains to be seen whether such hints of flexibility in the talks may make the Israelis more enthusiastic about the arrival of the Lebanese army on the threshold of the Israeli occupation zone. So far, even rightwing Phalangist members of the Lebanese government have said that Israel is against the new security plan and will do all it can to obstruct it, using "local tools."

The announcement of the security plan — and of another curfew on Monday was followed by another outburst of shelling in the hills south-east of Beirut, between Druze militia on one hand, and Lebanese troops and Christian militia on the other. Although the situation was calmer by last night, few Lebanese will have faith in the new security plan until they have seen it happen.

Reuter adds from Tel Aviv: A number of countries may pull their troops out of Lebanon unless Lebanon and Israel reach agreement on security in south Lebanon by April. Mr Benjamin Netanyahu, Israel's envoy to the UN, said yesterday. The force's mandate is up for renewal in April.

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## Koivisto hits out at cruise

From Donald Fields in Helsinki

PRESIDENT Mauno Koivisto yesterday called for a total ban on long-range cruise missiles, as a means of assisting progress in disarmament talks.

His reference to the issue is significant, since it has been excluded from the Nordic defence debate since December, 1982, when Mr Paavo Vayrynen, the Finnish Foreign Minister, said Mr Andrei Gromyko had not raised it during talks.

Earlier, the Russians had hinted at measures that neutral countries such as Finland and Sweden should take to intercept American cruise missiles flying through their air space towards Soviet targets.

Though lacking the resources to create near fool-proof systems, both the Finnish and Swedish armed forces have been building up some sort of interception capability.

Dr Koivisto was especially concerned with a forthcoming generation of cruise weapons, most of which would be deployed on ships, submarines and aircraft operating in northern areas. It was hard to locate and track them and to know whether they carried nuclear warheads.

Mr Koivisto called on the nuclear powers to give undertakings that would assist Finland's aim of creating a treaty regulated nuclear weapon-free zone, in the Nordic area.

Reuter adds from Moscow: An unofficial Soviet peace group called yesterday for Moscow to be declared a nuclear-free zone.

In a statement telephoned to Western correspondents, the self-styled "Group to establish Trust Between the USA and USSR" also suggested that Western films on nuclear war, such as "The Day After," should be shown on Soviet television.



The Pope arrives at St Peter's Basilica yesterday. He later told a crowd of 40,000 that nuclear disarmament was a moral question transcending ideological interests.

## French keep Greenland in

Brussels: A French veto will prevent the sparsely-populated island of Greenland becoming the first country to leave the European Community, commission officials say. It was due to quit yesterday.

They said that France continued to insist that the island, which is part of Denmark, should stay in the Community until the last of the 10 member parliaments, the Irish, ratifies the exit treaty. This is not expected before the end of January.

"As far as we are concerned, nothing happens on January 1," one commission official said.

Other members were prepared to accept a temporary solution treating Greenland as if it had left the bloc. But France was against allowing part of the Community to break away before ratification was complete, commission sources said.

The issue of Greenland's departure proved controversial in Paris, with rightwing MPs arguing that the riches of the island made its loss comparable to France's sale of Louisiana to the US last century.

An agreement between the Community and Greenland signed last March puts the island outside the bloc's customs area and guarantees it around \$20 million a year in return for fishing rights.

But, due to what one official called an "oversight," the Irish Parliament forgot to ratify the exit treaty before breaking its Christmas recess.

Mr Mullins, a self-employed marine pilot, figures there's just enough money left in his daughter's \$60,000 insurance policy to cover another air ambulance to London, but that does not take care of Jackson Memorial's bill, expected to run about \$1,500 a day. — AP.

## British tourist in coma

Miami: One of two British nurses shot and nearly killed while exploring Inca monuments in Peru may be able to return to Britain this week, hospital officials said.

Christine Mullins, 24, was still in a coma, but her vital signs had stabilised enough for her to be moved to a specialist hospital for Jackson Memorial Hospital, Mr Woody Davis.

"We're trying to make arrangements to move her on Wednesday," Mr Davis said, adding "there's a good chance" that she will be able to make the trip then.

Ms Mullins, of Dovercourt, Essex, and her friend Sarah Beishaw were on a three-month South American holiday, visiting pyramids built in pre-Inca times when they were set upon by bandits demanding money.

The would-be thieves shot Ms Mullins in the throat when the women refused their demands, Ms Beishaw said.

The young nurse nearly died there, on December 12, but mouth-to-mouth resuscitation administered by the 22-year-old Ms Beishaw kept her alive during a tortuous journey by horse-drawn cart and van to Trujillo, Peru, where she received emergency medical treatment.

Her parents, John and Mary Mullins, flew from their home near London to Lima and brought their daughter to Lima on December 21 aboard an air ambulance.

Her condition worsened and at best, doctors here now say Ms Mullins will be paralysed from the neck down because the bullet hit her spine.

The parents have been staying free of charge in hospital facilities across from the main building, Mr Davis said, which has saved the family about \$300 dollars.

## Vigilantes take to the streets of New York

New York: People in this city of crime are turning themselves into vigilantes, to a swelling chorus of praise from beleaguered New Yorkers, including Mayor Edward Koch.

In the latest incident of vigilante law on New York streets, a crowd of 50 people pulled a hit-and-run suspect from his car and beat him senseless.

Now police say they will not try to find the vigilantes responsible for the second act of public vengeance in the city in 11 days.

"As far as we're concerned, the case is closed," a police spokesman said.

The Mayor called the crowd's reaction "wonderful," but warned people not to take the law into their own hands.

Witnesses said a crowd of up to 50 people pulled the suspect from his car on Monday after he had knocked down and killed a mother of two and failed to stop. A taxi driver who gave chase forced him off the road and he was kicked and punched by the crowd until police arrived. He has since been charged with murder and drunken driving.

A white gunman who won the hearts of thousands of New Yorkers four days before Christmas, when he shot four black youths demanding money from him on the subway has meanwhile surrendered to police.

Police named the man as Mr Bernard Hugo Goetz, a 37-year-old electrical engineer from Greenwich village. The man, who gave himself up in New Hampshire, has not yet been charged.

The police said he had been charged three years ago with later applied for a pistol permit. This was refused.

The subway shootings, compared with the hit 1974 film, Death Wish, sparked off a bitter controversy.

Police opened a special telephone number seeking information on the gunman, only to be inundated with thousands of calls praising his action from people who claimed to have been threatened on the city's underground system for long enough.

Some, however, denounced the vigilante violence.

Three of the youths, who were carrying sharpened screwdrivers, are expected to recover, but one is believed to be permanently paralysed.

Mr Koch, who earlier had criticised the public response to the shooting, expressed delight at news of the surrender.

But other New Yorkers continued to rally around the man who they say stood up to the marauding gangs of toughs, on the city's subways.

"If he comes in here, I'll give him a gift," Mr Adel Tadawz, who manages a grocery shop next to Mr Goetz's home, said.

The driver beaten-up in the other vigilante incident was under police guard yesterday in hospital, where he was initially said to be in serious condition. — Reuter/LAT.

From Mark Tran in Washington: Donations for the Ethiopian famine relief effort have reached record levels. In the past two months, the American public has given at least \$40 million, a response that exceeds any outpouring of US aid in more than a decade.

## Rebel airwaves

SALVADOREAN guerrillas took over three radio stations in San Salvador on Monday, the broadcast of an "end of the year message."

The Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Front called on Salvadorans to "intensify the war to win the peace." — AP.

## Assam cut off

COMMUNICATION links were still cut off yesterday with the southern district of India's Assam state, hit on Monday by its worst earthquake since 1950. The death toll was put at 20 with more than 100 injured. — Reuter.

## Antarctic first

CHINESE scientists yesterday laid the foundations of their first Antarctic observation station on King George Island. The station has been named after China's Great Wall. — Reuter.

## Plane blazes

AN INDONESIAN airliner crashed-landed at Ngurah Rai in Denpasar, Bali, at the weekend. All 69 passengers escaped before the plane burst into flames. — AP.

## N. Zealand hit

NEW Zealand's North Island was hit yesterday by a powerful earthquake. Registering about 6.5 on the Richter scale, the earthquake was centred about 150 miles north of Whakatane. — Reuter.

## Baby transplant

AN Australian baby underwent his second liver transplant in Los Angeles on Monday. Two weeks ago Kevin Mitchell, aged eight months, rejected a new liver. — AP.



Cabinet shuffle gives familiar look to administration

## Gandhi's new Government gets a mixed reception

From Eric Silver in New Delhi

Mr Rajiv Gandhi's new Government, which took office yesterday after being sworn in on New Year's Eve, received a mixed public response and was seen as more of a reshuffle than a purge.

Only three senior Ministers were dropped among those who served in Mr Gandhi's caretaker administration two months ago. Their replacements were familiar figures from the Congress (I) establishment. The younger men or newly-elected have been made to serve apprenticeships as Ministers of State.

The Prime Minister has, however, demonstrated his self-confidence by abolishing the post of deputy Ministers, who were often placemen with no real job. Having led his party to a 400-seat majority, Mr Gandhi has felt no need to accommodate different interest groups. He has said that all the main states are represented. The speed with which he announced his team, allowing no time for elaborate consultation and lobbying, was another sign of his determination to be his own man.

Business reaction to the new Cabinet was positive. Mr D. H. P. Pandit, secretary-general of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, said he was very optimistic about the new government.

But the authorities' political commitment, Mr G. K. Reddy, in a front-page report in the newspaper, the Hindu, said Mr Gandhi had not succeeded in giving a new look to the council of ministers.

The three Ministers dropped from the Cabinet were Mr Pranab Mukherjee (Finance), who had been considered number two under Mrs Gandhi, Mr Ghanshyam Choudhury (Railways) and Mr Jagannath Kanth (Law). The first two dominated the Congress (I) machine in West Bengal, where their rivalry has been blamed for the party's poor showing outside the industrial seats of Greater Calcutta.

The other new Ministers were all either ex-Ministers who served under Mrs Gandhi — or, in one case, under Mr Pandit Nehru — or regional Congress (I) leaders.

The new Railways Minister, Mr Bansi Lal, was not only an ally of the late Mr Gandhi in his compulsory sterilisation campaign during the 1975 emergency, his appointment amounts to a rehabilitation.

The other new Cabinet Ministers were: Mr Ashok Sen (Law), who served in the same post under Mr Gandhi's grandfather, Mr Vishwanath Pratap Singh (Finance), Mr K. C. Pant (Education), Mr Ghaffar (Works and Housing), and Mr H. K. L. Bhagat (Parliamentary Affairs), a former Minister of State.

The only Sikh member of the Cabinet, Mr Buta Singh, has been transferred from Parliamentary Affairs to Agriculture. He played a major role in abortive negotiations with the Sikh leadership after the storming of the Golden Temple, but remains the Government's sole link with the community.

Mr Gandhi's most enigmatic appointment is that of his cousin and confidant, Mr Arun Nehru, as Minister of State for Power. Some observers said a double meaning in the post, believing he will continue to wield power behind the throne. Others, however, suspect that Mr Gandhi has given the ambitious Mr Nehru a relatively innocuous job to keep him out of mischief.

The Prime Minister has retained the Foreign Affairs portfolio, along with the Tourism and Civil Aviation.

INDIAN share prices shot up to record levels yesterday in unprecendented heavy trading, when the New Delhi Stock Exchange reopened for the first time since the election result was announced.

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## Angolan president rules out a Unita coalition

By Jonathan Steele

The President of Angola, Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos, ruled out any possibility of a coalition Government with the South African-supported Unita group.

In a New Year message, published shortly after Unita kidnapped 100 foreigners at Kuito, the Angolan leader did not mention the attack but made it clear that he expected further such moves this year.

"The South African Government continues to respond to the goodwill gestures of our Government with delaying tactics and is stepping up its support for puppet groups," he said.

His aim was to destroy the Angolan revolution or, failing that, "to demand political concessions at the negotiating table." But the issue of Unita could not even be discussed in any negotiations, he declared.

The Angolan President made a strong although indirect attack on the United States, and its roving negotiator, Dr Chester Crocker, who has tried to arrange a pact between Angola and South Africa under which Cuban troops would leave Angola in parallel with South Africa's departure from Namibia.

He said that "the racist South African regime, imperialist's principal ally in the region, has maintained its aggressiveness," and he rejected the Reagan Administration's linkage of the Cuban issue with the question of South Africa's withdrawal from Namibia.

Maintaining that "we cannot sacrifice the highest interests of our country and people for the benefit of imperialism," Mr Dos Santos said that the only link his government accepted "because it is logical and real" was the one between South Africa's illegal presence in Namibia and southern Angola and Unita's continuing activities.

Mr Dos Santos' tough line will disappoint Washington. After countless hours of Dr Crocker's shuttle diplomacy, the Angolan Government made one small concession in its recently published proposals. It agreed to begin a unilateral reduction of Cuban troops in the southern part of Angola once South Africa had started to implement the United Nations plan for Namibian independence and had withdrawn all but 1,500 troops. Previously it insisted every South African soldier must leave.

## Mitterrand secures prisoners' freedom

From Paul Webster in Paris

More than 50 political prisoners in the Central African Republic, including two former prime ministers, have been released by the military Government, apparently in response to personal pressure by President Mitterrand.

The release of the 53 prisoners, including the former Emperor Bokassa who was deposed in 1979, was announced by the head of state, General Andre Kolingba, only a fortnight after a visit here by Mr Mitterrand. The decision will ease diplomatic embarrassment in Paris over authoritarian policies in the country, which is the main base for French troops involved in Chad.

France has more than 2,000 soldiers in the republic, where permanent bases provide one of the main supply depots for the French rapid action force. This was recently withdrawn from Chad and now is on standby for a possible return.

General Bokassa was deposed in 1979 after the French Socialist election win in 1981, deposing Mr David Dacko, who

## Hindus fleeing troubled Punjab

From Ajay Bose in New Delhi

A migration of Sikhs from all over India, to the Punjab and the reverse migration of Hindus out of the state has reached alarming proportions in recent weeks.

The continuing problem of the Punjab will be Mr Rajiv Gandhi's first task as Prime Minister.

While the wide-based popular mandate for Mr Gandhi has ensured stability in the rest of India, at least momentarily, the Sikh-dominated state of Punjab, where elections could not be held, remains tense with the entire Sikh political leadership in gaol and troops still on the streets.

The exodus was sparked off by the anti-Sikh riots all over the country last November in the wake of the assassination of Mrs Indira Gandhi.

The riots, which left over 5,000 Sikhs dead and many more homeless, has thrown the entire community into panic and thousands of Sikh families have been reported to have fled to Punjab where they hope to be more secure as there they are in a majority.

While no comprehensive survey has been done yet to determine the exact number of Sikh refugees to Punjab, several leaders of the community in Delhi have claimed that the figure may be more than 100,000.

For instance, a few weeks ago, Jathedar Rachpal Singh, a prominent Sikh religious leader who is a staunch supporter of Mr Rajiv Gandhi and the Congress, appealed to the Prime Minister to stop the large scale migration of Sikhs to Punjab claiming that over 150,000 members of his community had fled their homes since the riots.

Alarmed at the growing exodus, a group of prominent Sikh citizens in the Indian capital have formed the National Sikh Forum, which aims to check what it describes as "the growing alienation of Sikhs and to secure for them their proper place with honour and dignity in the national mainstream."

The Forum convenor, Lieutenant General Jagjit Singh, one of the most distinguished generals in India, said that he had proof that from Delhi alone, nearly 50,000 Sikhs had fled to Punjab. The general blamed the local administration for "not instilling adequate sense of security amongst Sikhs in the capital following the riots."

Although the Government has so far vehemently denied



A guerrilla on horseback at the Kampuchean resistance base of Ampil, now bracing itself for a Vietnamese assault

## Vietnamese barrage subdues guerrillas

Nong Samet, Thailand: Vietnamese forces inflicted a sharp setback on Kampuchean guerrillas in fierce overnight battles inside a resistance base on the Thai-Kampuchean border, the guerrillas said.

Hanoi's troops also clashed at least twice with Thai defenders in raids across the Thai frontier.

Guerrillas said Vietnamese gunners poured artillery and tank fire into their positions on Monday and early yesterday, killing about 20 rebels and wounding 40 more.

"We had to retreat from the shelling. They rained hundreds of rounds on us. We can see the pith helmets of the Vietnamese all over the place," one guerrilla said.

The guerrillas, from the Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front, lost more ground after the seven-hour Vietnamese artillery assault. Resistance and Thai sources said they managed to hold on to only one-fifth of the sprawling Riththien base, opposite Nong Samet.

The new Vietnamese attack and the arrival of fresh reinforcements indicated that Hanoi might be planning to hold the base for an extended period, the sources added.

The heavy fighting came after a lull on Monday.

Thai officers, meanwhile, said that Vietnamese forces making raids into Thailand clashed at least twice with Thai troops.

They were believed to be the first direct clashes between Vietnamese and Thai troops in the current round of fighting.

Thai rangers were ambushed on Monday and some of their wounded were still pinned down 24 hours later, a Thai army spokesman said.

Meanwhile, Vietnam said yesterday that Cham Si Prime Minister of the Hanoi-backed government in Kampuchea, had died of a heart attack. Asian diplomats in Moscow said that Cham Si, aged 50, had died in Moscow, although they could not give a date.

## France seeks clemency for spies

From our Correspondent in Paris

FRANCE has officially appealed to Vietnam not to execute five people, including a Frenchman, condemned to death for treason and spying. Relatives were among hundreds of Vietnamese who began a silent vigil outside the Vietnamese embassy here yesterday as the period under which the five men, sentenced to death on December 18, could expect a presidential reprieve ran out. However, there is no information from Hanoi on whether the executions would be carried out.

A series of official appeals have been made from Paris, apart from government approaches. The chairman of the National Assembly, Mr Louis Mermaz and the Socialist leader, Mr Lionel Jospin, have both asked for clemency. The opposition Gaullist joined in the appeals.

The Vietnamese ambassador, Mr Ha Van Lan, denied that one of the accused, Mr Mai Van Hanh, aged 56, was French. He also rejected support claims to French nationality by another accused, Mr Tran Van Ba, aged 39.

He said the five were all Vietnamese who had "sold themselves to a foreign power and carried out activities considered to be crimes of high treason." The implication was that they had worked for the US.

The trials are seen here as a sign of a hardening of Hanoi's attitudes in response to increased subversion in the south.

## Bombings in Noumea

NOUMEA: A group calling itself the National Committee Against Independence, claimed responsibility yesterday for one of three explosions early New Year's Day, which caused considerable property damage but no injuries.

According to the high commissioner's office, an anonymous caller telephoned a former employee of the local radio to claim responsibility for the bomb. —AP.

## Chinese leader defends changes

Peking: The Chinese leader Mr Deng Xiaoping, yesterday defended the new direction in which he is taking his country and identified industrial change as the crucial issue in 1985.

But the key policy speech reassured old comrades that China would remain Socialist. "The basic things will still be state-owned, public-owned," the 80-year-old leader said.

He advocated greater opening to the outside world as part of China's programme for quadruple output and turn itself into a major economic power next century.

Mr Deng said the open policy, designed to attract overseas investment and technology, would not undermine communism. "We cannot fail to open up, the open door policy cannot harm us," he said.

"I think some old comrades fear that after they fought all their lives for socialism, for communism, suddenly capitalism is coming back. They can't bear it, they are afraid," he said.

But their fears were baseless, he said. "It is harmless, it is harmless." China's isolation for nearly 200 years had made the country poor, backward and ignorant. In the 1950s, China had opened up only to the Soviet Union and eastern Europe and later closed its doors again.

"It is under this pre-requisite that we allow capitalism to remain in a small part of the country, since it may help develop our socialist economy."

Also yesterday, the Chinese Premier, Mr Zhao Ziyang announced that the state would end its 30-year monopoly on buying and selling major agricultural products this year.

The Vietnamese Government has claimed that its forces killed 400 Chinese soldiers in a recent cross-border military clash, repulsing an incursion attempt by Chinese forces. —AP/Reuters.

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Informal enquiries may be made to Doctor W. E. Worrall 0532 43181 ext 4491.

Application forms and further details may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Leeds, LS2 9JT, quoting reference No. 62/15. Closing date for applications: January 24, 1985.

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Informal enquiries may be made to Doctor W. E. Worrall 0532 43181 ext 4491.

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**Dear Diary**

WINIFRED LLEWELLYN's first serious relationship, with a young lieutenant, probably began as a childhood friendship. There is no doubt the couple felt something for each other but when things looked like getting serious, early in 1886, Winifred's mother stepped in and told her daughter the match was unsuitable.

December 12, 1895 "Charlie is my darling! Got a letter from the Earl — he said something too sweet for words I do think — he is the sweetest being on earth."

As a near neighbour, Winifred would have met Charles Maclean before the diaries begin, but by 1895 it is obvious that she is fond of him. These first references to him occur in code, and use his nickname — the Earl. She used a code in an attempt to stop her prying family from teasing her. On November 28, 1895, the day before Charles is first mentioned, "I had the Earl's letter this morning," she had written. "We stirred the (Christmas) pudding today, wonder if our wishes will come true mine of course was the same as usual and does not come off till I'm 21 if ever!" The wish must have been every girl's of that period. Even after the marriage, she continued to make lists of her friends' engagements.

As a young lieutenant in the West India Regiment, Charles was stationed abroad, and Winifred continued to write letters and the occasional present from him throughout 1896. However he by no means dominated her thoughts. In August, while on holiday in Germany with her father, she writes of some people she had befriended only days before, and of one in particular: "We went to the station to see them off, there were many regrets and much weeping. Really on the side of Geoff who was far too overcome even to look out of the window!" But next day she is happily recording that "young Arthur Rose is very nice and amusing. I like him very much (I hope he won't ever get hold of this) he is 6ft 2ins and so good looking, fair and very determined to look at."

But Charles was never superseded by these competitors. The glamour of distant parts surrounded him, and on May 30, 1897 she heard he was returning, having been chosen to lead some men from his regiment in the Jubilee procession. He had been in Jamaica for two and a half years.

June 10, 1897 "This morning to my great surprise Father read out of the Globe Charles"

**'He was off to the front ripping for him, but hardly enjoyable for me.'** Winifred Llewellyn reveals innermost thoughts on her first love affair in this extract from her diaries, written in the 1890s and edited by Peter Symes, her grandson.



## Darling Charlie bites on the bullet

arrival at Southampton so I suppose we shall see something of him soon (D.V.)"

June 21, 1897 "Went up on the 10.56 (to London). As we were to dine at the Cafe Royal with Poppet and CWM (Charles) we started at a quarter to six and arrived at seven the crush was so fearful we could scarcely get along. Charlie was looking more beautiful than ever but not very well and so thin however down at home we will fatten him up! After words they went on by cab: "Mother and HC in one hansom and I and CWM in another as far as he was concerned I think he enjoyed himself but I cannot say that drive amused me as I was the whole time trying to make him see reason, which needless to say he won't."

June 22, 1897 Jubilee Day. Winifred watched the event from seats in Pall Mall — people went nearly mad with excitement and I saw a very nice and amusing girl who was a perfect sight with waving hats and handkerchiefs — and did not see Charles till the next day after she had attended the Royal Academy.

June 23, 1897 "When I returned I found the beautiful Charles awaiting me and ... he took me down to the New Gallery which is better than the Academy. Poor old C isn't in the best of spirits I fear and every time I say anything I

seem to put my foot in it. I hope he is not going to be depressed because of a certain affair." He need not have worried. By April of the following year his status has changed — to "Dearest." By then he was abroad again, and the diary written between July 97 and March 98 which would have explained things has been lost, almost certainly suppressed by Winifred herself. In the first entry of the new diary, Charles is in Sierra Leone, and in action.

April 1, 1898 "To my great and earnest delight, I got a letter today from Dearest by the second post, but its contents by no means cheered me up. His news was that he was off with Colonel Bosworth to the front. Of course I'm ripping for him but scarcely enjoyable for me ... his letter was dated March 14 and since then I have seen Col. Bosworth's departure mentioned in the Standard, then yesterday I saw Col. B. is reported to have died of heat apoplexy ... all this made such a coward of me concerning Dearest ... in this letter he said that 'he' (Col. B) was in an awful fright at going and not at all suited to camping out in the frightful heat, being of such a size, and now the poor wretch is dead, it seems rather awful."

This local rebellion (against the imposition of a hut tax) was successfully repressed, but

Charles was wounded, a bullet hitting him to the right of his nose and breaking two or three teeth. He recovered from this, and returned bearing a bent breast button that had deflected a second bullet as an offering for Winifred. While still waiting for news, she was obviously unable to contain herself.

April 11, 1898 "The Mater and I had a long discussion about Dearest and I am afraid that my tongue proved slightly too loose ... however, I don't think any harm will come of it. She was awfully nice about it but I don't quite think that she understands the exact situation of things." Winifred was beginning to move on to dangerous ground.

April 17, 1898 "... the birds are simply bursting their fat little throats with singing and the buds are just full of flowers and in fact the whole world seems too beautiful for words today, only all this simply makes me long long long for my Dearest ... these four months have seemed twice as long as his two and a half years in Jamaica, it just shows what an awful mix I have become ... there is a huge blackbird sitting on a tree quite close here singing such a song, and I can hear him say Charly-Charly quite plainly!"

April 23, 1898 "... Frankie excitement ... a letter from Dearest, a tiny scrap of paper,

closely written in pencil which had got so rubbed that I could scarcely read it, but after much scrutiny with the magnifying glass I managed to make out: 'Just a line to tell you I am flourishing and hope by the time this reaches you to be at S.I. and from there home again.'"

May 15, 1898 RED LETTER DAY (in the margin). "A letter from Dearest at last! Just think that now I shall have him with me once again. Poor man he has had three teeth shot out and will have to go to town to have something done to the roof of his mouth, but they say he will have no evil effects of his wound but a scar on his cheek, which is rather nice than otherwise."

This is the last complete entry — the diary breaks off between May 24 and May 31, and on that day she writes:

"All I know about Wednesday and Thursday is that Mother and I fell out about Dearest's letters and I told her straight out what I had discovered at (the) Norfolk Hotel in connection with one, well she was naturally furious and did not speak to me till Friday."

Winifred was sent off to stay with cousins in Wimbledon. It was just what she discovered was that someone had opened and read the letter she refers to, just as the diaries were opened and read and

sometimes tampered with. For a month Charles is not mentioned, and during that time her father died after a long illness so the family was preoccupied with the bereavement.

June 25, 1898 "... such a comfort to know that one is safe from callers, at least for the present." Charles came to the funeral, and continued to call.

June 29, 1898 "The beloved Charles turned up today and stayed till after dinner, we spent most of the day parading and were chaffed most frightfully in consequence of poor thing he is fearfully gone I'm afraid, even more so than I am."

Throughout August Charles continued to visit, but Winifred's family was becoming more distraught as each day brought more discoveries about their financial affairs. It seems that her father had not left them what was expected, and whether this created the second upheaval, or whether that would have followed anyway is difficult to judge, but in September the bomb finally burst. Winifred was away staying with friends while her mother consulted the lawyers.

September 1, 1898 "... today I got a letter from Mater saying that I must write to Dearest and make him understand that there can be no possible

arrangement between him and me, as putting aside the fact that we cannot live on 2d a year we are totally unfit for each other, that I am not in the least in love with him and it would be absurd to tie myself to him, etc., etc. ... so I set my mind to it and wrote to Dearest telling him all I dread to think of the consequences, he will I know take it terribly to heart but what can I do, I must comply with Mother's wishes. Of course she is right about the financial part of the business but as I am suiting up another I think that might be left for us to judge, however its all done with now."

September 5, 1898 "I got the answer to my letter ... it was just as I expected ... She wrote back trying to comfort him, then tried again with her mother."

September 16, 1898 "It is ten days since I wrote but I could not bring myself to put in anything as I have been in such trouble lately. I had a final discussion with Mother on the subject who absolutely forbade any idea of an engagement ... so I wrote explaining all, and back came a letter such as I have never had in my life before ... the long and the short of (which) was that he thought I was giving him up because I didn't care for him, so I got permission to write once again and explain all, how I had fought, and how terribly distressed I was at my failure — thank God he knows now how truly I love him. Of course we are not allowed to correspond."

The affair was over. A month later she saw Charles in a crowded London drawing room looking "very down in the mouth" and after a time they were permitted to write to each other again: "I had a letter of the kind which we have decided we are to write, it seemed so happy to get one like that from him." Then in November Winifred was sent to India where, as designed, she met and became engaged to a more suitable man, a Major Jackson, 20 years her senior. She returned to England in May, 1899.

May 11, 1899 "It made me quite sick to find C.M.'s initials in the Wilderness beech tree ... however all that is over and done with and although it saddens me to look back on it, I cannot regret it all with this new happiness which has been sent me." But the words are misleading. She should be allowed a postscript to her story. In March, 1899, before her engagement, she had been reading through the earlier entries and had allowed herself a rare outburst:

March 5, 1899 "... what absolutely empty things words are, and how impossible things look on paper, any stranger reading it would think one had no feeling and hardly cared at all when all the time one was just distracted with grief I do not even now realise what a terrible thing happened last year ... it simply makes my head swim."

Tomorrow: Engagement and Marriage

## Msprint

TWO American feminists teaching a course together realised that they were spending a lot of time talking about their looks. They thought that educated, mature women they should have got beyond that sort of thing. But they hadn't. So being educated, intelligent women what did they decide to do? Write a book about it.

Robin Tolmach Lakoff and Raquel L. Sherr's Face Value: The Politics of Beauty (Routledge and Kegan Paul £12.95) is the highly efficient and expensive result. They give beauty a thorough but conventional going over. How have attitudes to beauty changed? What does beauty mean in modern life? What do women, and men, think about it? How pervasive is racism in ideas of beauty? All good stuff if you care to keep through this 300-page dissertation. But I kept thinking: is this telling me anything new? And is beauty such a problem for women in the way that they say?

It's hard to disagree with most of it. Beauty is not a fixed and objective phenomenon but a set of ever-changing and contradictory myths, the signal both good and evil, stupidity and brains, serenity and madness. For some women beauty brings a power, albeit passive, with which they gain access to men's power, the active power of achievement, wealth, and politics. And beauty creates a hierarchy among women, separating one from another.

The problem with all this is that I just don't think "beauty" per se is as crucial to most women as they suggest. Nor is it the main factor separating women from women, or men from men. True, that it is women's chief source of power in a male world is to be stuck in a view of women's passivity that feminism long ago transcended. Yes, women, like men, are seduced by the image and many women reflect this in individual obsessions with looks, weight, and so on. But that has been going on elsewhere, and more effectively.

It's hard to disagree in this book might have been a look at the politics of the beauty industry, the millions of dollars, pounds, yen and francs poured into encouraging women to consume products of self-improvement. Throughout this book I felt the point of it, its central premise, eluding me. A bit like beauty itself — the longer you look the less you understand.

Ms. Spender is concerned with women's power in a very different way. She has become a one-woman archaeological of feminist ideas, uncovering and writing about women of the past, and reproducing of original texts in Time And Tide Wait For Me Man (Pandaora Press £5.95) she uncovers a magazine. A political weekly run for and by women in the 1820s and 1830s. Time and Tide was a radical journal of women's vitality and variety of feminism after the (partial) winning of the vote in 1918.

Lots of talented women wrote for Time and Tide and it's fascinating to see what political women of that time were doing and thinking. Dale Spender, a feminist, has collected a selection of articles on different subjects such as politics, peace, women's affairs and so on. Plus there are adverts, jokes, quotes and reproductions of original articles. So it's a book for dipping in and enjoying although I read it straight through.

Dale Spender admits agonising over choice of material and cutting (from an original manuscript of half a million words) but I think she's done well. For her argument of the time was preoccupied with very similar issues to feminism now — peace and disarmament, trade unionism, women's education, the "failure" of equalisation, to name but a few. Some of the articles, like the ones on trade unionism and marriage make uneasy but persuasive reading, proof of the non-changingness of a masculine world.

Time and Tide seems to have been a militantly feminist but liberal paper — although many women of different political views wrote for it. It was a radical establishment. It approved of the Manchester Guardian, thought women in the Liberal party were the most independent of all the women in political parties. It expended quite formidable energy on monitoring MPs' voting and speaking records.

And Time and Tide did seem to mobilise the new women's vote quite effectively. Rather like the 300 group today (although far more radical) Time and Tide believed that women must act as a non-sectarian pressure group, pressing the claims of women anywhere, and everywhere. In her introduction Dale Spender argues for similar politics today, and for the relevance of a Time and Tide type paper. We may see one started yet.

However, consistent the concerns of feminism there are also vast differences between then and now. Some of the articles and attitudes of Time and Tide would not find a comfortable place in the women's liberation movement now. The assumptions underlying articles on the "supply" of domestic servants, or Rebecca West's veiled allusion to "unnatural instincts." I presume she was referring to lesbianism. Young Lesbians (London Gay Teachers' Union £2.50) is very much a product of the feminism, which has put sexuality on the political map.

Melissa Benn

## GI Joe, the number one toy, is clearly a man of anger



### AMERICAN DIARY

Linda Blandford

OBSERVERS of small boys can attest to the almost ubiquitous presence in post-Christmas nurseries of GI Joe. "A Real American Hero." He appears in all his manifestations: crouched behind a machine gun, plunging forward into a tank, raking bullets, lobbing grenades, throwing flames, dealing death, defeating enemies. GI Joe, the exterminator as good guy, the toy shop's hero in this season of peace and goodwill.

Let us leave aside for a moment the undercurrent of annihilation represented by this marketing phenomenon although it is precious few years ago that toy shops, bending to the moral whim of the time — actually apologised for stocking guns or soldiers. What is as disturbing as the embracing of military might and ideals per se, is the form that this takes. Look for a second at any GI Joe: the head poked aggressively forward, the arms tensing to strike or let fire, the pug-nose chin, the momentum to move forward, the longing to destroy and get it over with.

Britain's old-fashioned soldiers — still sold by the crate in New York to middle-aged Christopher Robins — at least suggest some reticence in the lamentable business of killing. They are but wimps: the upright posture, the straight back, the eye set on a distant honour. Even Mr T dolls have about them some suggestion of forbearance: the fists are clenched but stayed, those bared teeth could, as easily, be a smile. GI Joe has about him no such ambiguity. GI Joe, the number one toy of Christmas present, is clearly a man of anger, straining to fight.

It is, above all, worth noting that in this age of the volunteer army, GI Joe is perceived as white. There is in short, nothing about him that does not have, upon reflection, its ugly implications. GI Joe's popularity, however, goes unchallenged, it is as if he has no more complicated existence than as an outlet for good, clean fun, "create your



own adventures, ages 3 and up." And all the while, contrary to the relative ugliness of Cabbage Patch kids.

It is often said here that rage — the burning, unquenchable rage of the sixties — is no longer. That

may be. Anger, though, is everywhere: as war, as hateful, cankerous anger, cold and remorseless. Does rage believe in the possibility of change? Is anger, the corollary of defeat? There is, these days, a creeping bitterness, an anger at the gods and man — GI Joe with his pitiless, dark eyes and steely purpose, is just another example of unthinking hardness. Is it thus that America seeks to feel good about itself?

The following story may serve by way of illustration: the other morning I found myself in Philadelphia, a gracious city, still with some of the quiet charm of William Penn's squares and lawns. Rittenhouse Square, at its centre, is bordered by unobtrusive apartment buildings from which, on this warm winter's day, emerged wealthy old men with canes, elderly ladies in fur coats, faintly scented, girl friends in their seventies, spy, blue-rinsed with friendly New Year greetings for doorman and passers-by.

The square has paths running from corner to corner, benches, notices, a statue or two. Taxi line up on one side outside the Barclay Hotel,

gently rich, justly famous. Young mothers push children here, the older ones sit and smile on them. And suddenly, into this sunny, safe spot, came trouble and anger. Two slight, thin youths — 18 perhaps? — came running along a path, lightly, without noise. At first, no one paid attention.

A policeman came behind them, another, older man on his heels, the young men stopped and stood for a long, long seconds for those on the park benches to absorb that something was amiss. The square woke up to see two young men, black, of course, slipping and sliding to stone. Towering above them were now three policemen from two squad cars that had raced to a stop, and the older white shopkeeper, convinced that they had stolen from his store.

Neither youth said a word — who would have dared? "Nothing to say, huh?" jeered one policeman. "So why did you run? Nothing to say for yourself now?" Another leaned down into a meagre, raised face, peck marked and yellow. "You say a word, boy, and I'll tweak your nose." Roughly, the boys' clothes were searched, jackets, trousers, shopping bag; letters

were torn as a wallet was ripped open. The policemen found nothing. On what pretext, then, were they handcuffed together and pushed into the police car? Was it on the identification of the shopkeeper who said, at one point: "I don't care if you only took a nickel — I've had it with stealing!"

No one dared to do any thing to say a word to stop it. Several women in long fur jackets, edged towards the bench before the boys were taken away. They told one another, in low, mumbling voices, it was disgusting. "What was he saying?" "I know that people were there, watching. They said not a word aloud — there was no

signs of the times ... signs of the times ... jackets, edged towards the bench before the boys were taken away. They told one another, in low, mumbling voices, it was disgusting. "What was he saying?" "I know that people were there, watching. They said not a word aloud — there was no

## When Mum's not the word

Sharing your house with your mother — even temporarily — is bad for you, bad for her, and does nothing for your career or your love life, says Liv O'Hanlon

"WHAT have you done with that silk shirt?" I screamed, ripping away at the clothes in my wardrobe. "You know I needed it today. I've got to see someone important." "I'll do it now." "No, don't bother, I'll find something else." Minutes later I slammed the front door and stomped off down the path. By the time I'd reached the gate — all of 10 paces — I burst out laughing. It had struck, heavily, that I was behaving like a bossy and fairly unpleasant husband.

The point is that I'm not — a husband that is. Nor even a wife. I'm a daughter and the person I was being so dreadful to was my own dear mother.

Career women of the 1980s don't have mothers, or at least not the one who comes to stay forever. Mine has, and after years of blissful independence, it's a raw shock. The plan was that we should move into a house large enough to split into two but moving house is a drawn out procedure, and it's been six months.

bedroomed terrace, sharing a telly, a living room, dining room, and, of course, the telephone. We don't share the kitchen; she's taken it over. When you've been used to 15 interference-free years, to have someone sitting at home, who all day has passed words only with the shoe repair man, when you've had a day as the butt of features editors' foibles and printers overheated by deadlines, it's difficult.

All you want to do is have a quiet 10 minutes in your own domain examining your nails or watching the news, and then mooch into the kitchen for a delicious snippet. What you get is: "Did you have a good day? I took your shoes to the menders. I was wondering if I should ... " and out pour a deluge of domesticity. "The cat's nose is running, should we (we?) take him to the vet ... clean your room ... go to the dentist?"

I know perfectly well that it's lonely to leave the town where you've lived for 12 or 13 years to come to London to live for the first time when

you're over 60; it's nigh-on impossible to live in someone else's house, with none of your own things, but that's her side of the story. I niggles, and badly, to have my mother here.

I'm fortunate: she gets on well with my friends, doesn't censure my actions (rather pointedly doesn't), is attractive (maybe I'm jealous) and far from senile. But I have this picture looming in my mind of the aging spinster caring for her aged parent, sans eyes, sans teeth, sans

money. There are plenty of them about; at the last count, in 1980, there were more than 200,000 single women caring for elderly or sick relatives in England and Wales. They must be going mad with frustration, or maybe there is an outbreak of saintliness that I don't know about. It certainly isn't infecting me. I seem to grow grumpier by the day or even worse, behave like my father in moments that I'd prefer to forget.

Don't get me wrong, there are times of great hilarity and

it's good to have all your housework, washing and ironing done, but then there are men. Men are sky creatures when it comes to mothers. They don't want to meet them and are afeared when they know that in the house, mother comes too. Maybe they think all mothers want to marry off their daughters (mercifully not absolutely so in my case).

So I meet them elsewhere. I go out and stay out. The first night I stayed out I arrived back at 10 in the morning. My

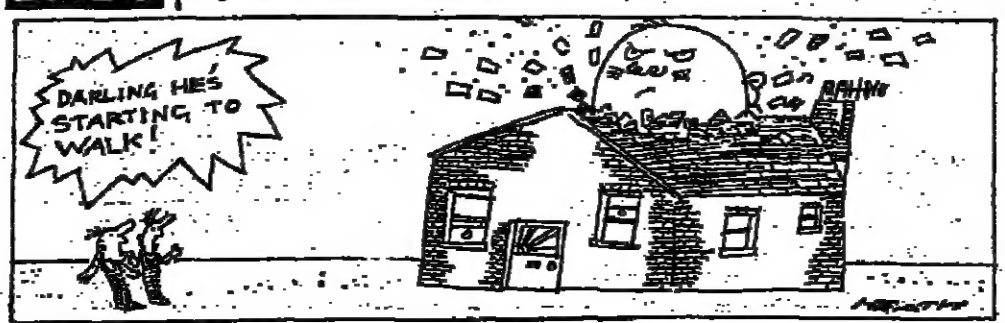
mother was standing in the window watching the road. The second time, learning from the explosion that followed on the first, she managed to restrict herself to a chair but she was reading the newspaper upside down.

But how can you ring up from wherever you are late in the evening, disturbing her sleep, to say you're not coming home? Neither is it too good for your equilibrium to rush off, mid-clinch because you know she'll worry.

Then again, the alternative, the off-chance meeting can disturb a chap. How would you feel if you were staying at your girlfriend's place, and steeped in a pleasurable bath when in the middle of your marches in? We're never as a family, been very coy about bathrooms or nudity but I have to say that visiting boyfriends are not too happy about it.

Neither am I, now. My morning soak, the time when I have fights with my slipping

### BABY By Michael Heath





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# ARTS GUARDIAN

**TUBA left for Tuba City** — usually from across the desert, he is as confident directing a group of friends around the Arizona desert as he is navigating an orchestra through his Fourth Symphony (that's the one meaning two tubas). Michael Tippett is a justly famous man, but his sense of direction is poor eyesight (he lost his central vision 15 years ago), he needs only a quick glance at the position of the sun or moon to be able to conjure mentally the layout of a town or of some open terrain.

Travelling with him constantly in the last ten years has taught me never in this respect to try to contradict him. He is openly scornful of those pretending knowledge of specific routes and then getting lost. "Fool!" he exclaims. "Hopeless! I could have told you that was wrong!" He is sometimes thrown off course by one-way systems in big cities, but not for long. Only rarely has an error of his brought us close to disaster.

One such occasion was during a visit to Ayers Rock in the Central Australian desert. A coach tour from our nearby motel had taken us on a drive around the Rock. Unfortunately, there were several rather tedious American tourists on board whose conversation concerned the relative price of hamburgers in Memphis and Baltimore. After the last stop for ritual photography, Michael said to the coach: "Let's walk back. It's only a mile and a half. I know the way." We waved goodbye to the coach and set off alone along the rough, arid desert trail, with the temperature well into the 100s. Swarms of flies immediately descended and we had to wave handkerchiefs in front of our faces to keep them off.

We realised we were going the wrong way when we reached a sign which said, Kalbarrie 685 Miles. Taking potluck, we went along an alternative path and eventually got to a different road, whose owner kindly led us back to our own.

Michael must appear a seasoned musical tactician. Yet he hardly travelled anywhere much until he was 50. He had little inclination to do so — preferring to stay at home and "beaver away" at composition. Nor did he have the financial resources for his holidays were mostly hikes around England with friends like Wilfred Franks and David Ayerst and a few camping trips in Spain. A number of Michael's European vacations were subsidised by conducting engagements.

It all changed in 1955, when he was invited to be the composer-in-residence at the Aspen Festival in Colorado. While he was there he was given over to the Indian reservations, to Mesa Verde and Monument Valley, and to the canyons. Straightaway he was spellbound by the desert landscapes of the Far West. Later, American cities also excited him. In no time, he was as much at ease strolling around New York's Central Park as wandering about the local Wildlife Land. He took to reading American history and literature in a big way. Television, both Allstar Cooke's series and soap operas like Dallas and Fame, added other dimensions. He was hooked.



Today our leading composer turns 80—on tour in Houston, Texas. Here Meirion Bowen, his frequent travelling companion of recent years, recalls the bubbling vitality and irrepressible spirit of adventure that have brought Tippett an admiring following all over the world

## Travels with my art

girlfriends to hear him conduct his Third Symphony in Chicago. They invited him to lunch and quickly became close friends, leading him round the bars and smoky places.

Now that Steve and Victor are artistic directors of the Houston and Dallas Symphony Orchestras, respectively, they have joined forces for a fortnight-long celebration of the composer's 80th birthday. Today, in Houston, fans, friends and colleagues will converge on the Four Seasons hotel for a special birthday luncheon. Concerts and forums will follow, with Michael playing a prominent part. After that he is in Los Angeles for another 80th birthday concert, including the world premiere of his Fourth Piano Sonata, played by Paul Croxley. Then he will be back in England for a week-long series of celebratory concerts on the South Bank, starting on January 20.

In all this upsurge of activity, it has fallen upon me to supervise his travel and work schedules, which have become ever more complex as his international reputation has developed and demands upon him have proliferated. This became essential when the stresses of constant public exposure, intermingled with the tensions of composition, brought on acute psychosomatic stomach spasms in the 1970s. At first I wasn't able to travel regularly, though, and the strains took their toll.

Voted by the Dallas concert-going public, the composer they would most like to feature in the Dallas Symphony Orchestra programmes, he went off in January 1978 to conduct there, stopping in Boston on the way to hear A Child of Our Time conducted by Colin Davis. In the event, he became so ill he was taken to the intensive care unit of a Dallas hospital. Steve and Victor came and entertained him daily, but meanwhile, the rumours that reached London led to a day trip to write an obituary for The Guardian.

When he was well, he travelled back via New York, where a blizzard closed all the airports. I rang him at the airport hotel and told him the obituary story, which amused him greatly. I arranged to meet him at Heathrow next day, but was stricken with gastric flu and had to stay in bed. The morning after, a cheerful voice on the telephone enquired, "Shall I write your obituary then?" Since then, I have planned

his schedules meticulously and accompanied him at all professional engagements abroad. It seems to have had the desired effect. The stomach spasms have ceased. Compositions flow with incredible facility and even his conducting seems to have improved, as a result of having time aside for proper preparation of scores.

Moreover, Michael's appetite for travel has increased. Together we have done two world tours, several just to America, with side-trips to Mexico, Hawaii, etc. Most journeys entail a mixture of holiday and work, so that he has time for stimulus refreshment and meeting lots of people. Having returned home, he is soon dreaming of far-off places that he can visit. Only recently, he saw in The Guardian some mouth-watering pictures of a mosque and market in Samarkand and I was quickly struck by the possibilities of another expedition. He used to make us go to the market in the mud. Graham went across a field to get help from some cowhands, who only laughed derisively. Eventually, Michael, seething with impatience, got out to go and talk with them, stepped in a great puddle and was splashed from head to foot. His exclamations cannot be reproduced in a family newspaper. In the end a lorry appeared and towed us out, dripping with mud. Graham now overtook us and also stalled in a pothole ahead of us. Assisting efforts to drag it out, I too was splashed from head to foot with red mud.

We drove on blindly into this night, many times nearly going over a precipice, and about midnight attained San Cristobal de la Casa.

In general, it is rare to find Michael being "inspired" by scenery or places to write particular compositions. Yet to my mind there is little doubt that during this Mexican tour (late 1977) certain details of The Mask of Time clicked into position, the echoing courtyard and the Uxmal specifically suggested Trumpets echo trumpets.

Resounding at the end of the fourth movement, and following this, the evocation of violent ritual sacrifices stemmed from his first-hand encounter (the sort of places where such rituals would have occurred). On the flight back from Mexico City to New York, Michael was able to outline for me the entire structure of this mammoth work, which has so far been

in gestation for about four years. On tour, Michael retains some of his daily routines and dietary habits. Breakfast includes the strongest available coffee and marmalade. During the day, a good long walk is essential and if we're near the sea a swim or two; and if there's no official engagement, a few hours reading a thriller. Marmalade is a high priority. It has been his main solace in times of illness and crisis since schooldays: living alone in a tiny Oxford cottage, he used to make his own and became quite a connoisseur. So much so that next May, in the Malvern Festival, which is featuring his music, will be a judge in a marmalade competition.

Some new fads and fancies have arisen from Michael's globetrotting. For instance he loves sampling odd cocktails: his favourite is the Mexican tequila-based margarita, and on our last visit to Texas, numerous gifts of margarita salt had to be added to the luggage at the end of our stay. Californian wine is another of his obsessions.

Something that has increasingly come home to me after spending weeks and months travelling with him is that he is a natural socialist. This might seem a truism to anyone aware of his involvement in radical politics in the Thirties and subsequent allegiance to the Peace Movement. He is, indeed, steeped in left-wing political and economic theory—and one of his unfulfilled ambitions is to write a first leader for the Financial Times. But his socialism seems to me now to derive from an infinite curiosity about people and a pure instinct for treating and caring for them as equals.

I see this side of him at its most diverting when he decides to probe the life-history of a doorman or waiter, or turns the tables on a journalist deputed to interview him. Again, on tour, having relieved him of all hand-luggage, I have struggled along through a crowded airport, only to observe him helping a mother and child with their baggage problems. America gave a great boost to his deep-seated dislike of middle-class manners and etiquette. The candour and openness of young people there delighted him greatly. They were neither obsequious nor patronising, and he found

communication with them easy. When he encountered formalities he thought pointedly, he reacted more sharply than in England. Breakfasting with a publisher at Kennedy airport, he found the room so hot that at the end of the meal he took his jacket off. Immediately the head waiter pounced. Michael protested that the waitresses were much more scantily attired. It made no impression: jackets were to be worn. "In that case," said Michael, "next time I come here I shall appear in drag," and swept out.

**'Next time I come here I shall appear in drag'**

Michael's close involvement with the unemployed (especially in the North of England) in the Thirties and his encounters with starving children left a deep and continuing concern.

Amongst minority groups such as American Indians or Australian aborigines, he seems unable to assume a normal tourist stance or become an objective cultural anthropologist. The people, their wellbeing and the fulfilment of their aspirations matter more.

Much of his humanitarian and egalitarian outlook found expression last year when we were in the Far East, especially Japan. Firstly it was clear that his music has already a large following in Japan. On our arrival in Tokyo by bullet train from Kyoto, members of the Tokyo Philharmonic Chorus (600 students who were later to sing A Child of Our Time in English, from memory) were there to greet us. Later, at the NHK concert hall, autograph hunters descended, bearing records and concert programmes by visiting orchestras (such as the LSO and BBC Symphony) who had featured Tippett in their programmes.

All the Japanese concerts, lectures and receptions (impressively co-ordinated by the British Council) were well supported and fans ap-

peared from every walk of life. Near the end of this extraordinary fortnight, we went to Hiroshima, and were taken around by officials from the Mayor's office, all survivors of the bombing. Michael laid a wreath in Peace Memorial Park and I stood at a distance while he walked off with his arm around our guide in a highly emotional state. He had already written the Hiroshima Moon Amour movement of The Mask of Time and this was the reality it laid bare.

A few days later the conductor of A Child of Our Time, Takashi Yamaguchi, told him that he himself had been born in Hiroshima and had only just missed incineration as a child through having gone to stay with an aunt a hundred miles away. He and his generation felt that the work had belonged to them — just as when Michael conducted in Atlanta, Georgia, the audiences at the three performances, almost all black people, joined in the Negro spirituals and the choir said it was their work.

In the course of a subsequent week spent in Shanghai giving seminars and conducting, Michael directed his Little Music in an all-English concert by the Shanghai Symphony — their first since the Cultural Revolution. There was Vaughan Williams's Fifth Symphony, and movements from Holst's Planets and Britten's Young Person's Guide, plus Elgar's Pomp & Circumstance no. 1 as a much-appreciated encore. Michael crystallised his latest ideas, telling students that his greatest attribute as a composer had been luck: the luck not to have been wiped out by a bomb, shot or imprisoned or sent to a

labour camp, tortured or maimed for playing the wrong music, or simply abandoned as a starving child. He repeated the point in several subsequent talks — in Australia and America, and before the Prom performance in July of The Mask of Time.

If travel enables Michael to reveal in contacts with all sorts of people it is also a testing-time for ideas for new pieces. Touring with him around Monument Valley, with its red rocks eroded into pillars, castles and cathedrals over millions of years, it was quite clear that it was all a living embodiment, for him, of the timeless spirit he wanted to catch musically in The Mask of Time. We had endless arguments then on general issues related to that work, partly because of his current equally he treated literally as piles of stones and earth. Fortunately, we have in common a streak of irony and a delight in deflation.

In the course of a brief holiday on Maui Island, Hawaii, a couple of years back, I decided to tackle him on the projected ending to The Mask of Time which had worried me for quite a while. It led to a protracted argument. Originally, he had intended to tackle the lines from Mary Renault's novel, The Mask of Apollo, which close the ninth movement.

O man, make peace with your mortality. For this too is God.

In my view this would arouse the expectation of a Mahabharata rhetoric which he was unlikely to deliver; indeed, he would shrink from it. In that case the work might just peter out. Given my knowledge of his difficulties with the ending of previous works (like the Triple Concerto), it seemed reasonable to prevail upon him to deal with this matter now.

I volunteered one solution for an extra movement which might be based on lines from the Ode to Joy by the Czech poet-composer, Miroslav Holub:

You ask the secret. It has one name: again. Michael liked this a lot and turned it over in his mind during several beach-walks the same day. In the event, he opted for a wordless extension of the ninth movement, which caused the further trepidation I am still not happy with his setting of the Renault lines, but the tenth movement is incredible. I am glad I harangued him over the papaya that morning.

Having had the luck to survive into his eighties, Michael seems even more certain of the threefold purpose of his artistic endeavour: to reflect, partly, the horrors and sufferings of mankind; to show compassion; and above all to identify with dreams of a better future. This last may well form the foreground of his next major work for the theatre. So far, we have debated (and he has discarded) one draft of the stage scenario. Another is due shortly. Perhaps if we manage to cruise down the Amazon—Michael navigating, of course—when Brazil turns on to Tippett next October, we shall enjoy another bout of disputation on the matter then.

Meirion Bowen

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## Not a happy New Year

Hugh Hebert on how television closed 1984

FEVERISH competition for the title Hogmanay Disaster of the Season. Vesuvius erupted all over 14,000 extras in ITV's The Last Days of Pompeii, and dead jokes died like us five, into '35. Some of the comedians were lucky to make it, too, and I specially liked the one who first-footed the full length of the Cleopatra Hotel ballroom for the BBC, bearing his lamp of MacGregor. Reached his chalk mark like a trooper, stood to attention, stony faced, for what must have been about £1,000 worth of live but dead silent television time and muttered "Where's the camera?"

It was in its fashion more dramatic than anything you could see in five hours of Pompeii, where our latest theatrical knight, Anthony Quayle, gave the thumbs up or thumbs down on defeated gladiators as the bench might, based on nothing save the fact that he had taken with it 15 million children round the world, two million dead of measles, a million and a half from tetanus, a million from whooping cough. Partly for lack of easy jobs but more for the

lack of resistance, eroded by poverty and lack of proper food. Where your average rich country child faces five illnesses by the time he or she is five years old, children in the rest of the world can expect to be ill 20 or 30 times in the same crucial period. There were striking miners in this Global Report too, their case explained with more sympathy than they usually get. But somehow it seemed shrunken and parochial beside the groves of children's graves.

The programme made the connections, all right: it was all in the end about the way we either share or hog the benefits of new technologies. And it was an unsettling and salutary way of making us aware of the relative scale of our problems.

So, in a way, was First Tuesday (Yorkshire), which this time gave us the decline of the traditional Hull trawler trade, and the burgeoning tradition of Morris dancing in Saddleworth. Once a year they do the Rushcart Dance. Cut the rushes, build it into a large

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## Unhappy new year in the pits

There was no crumb of seasonal comfort, no source of festive joy for striking miners in the year-end message from Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary. With absolute confidence and a deadly sense of timing, Mr Walker proclaims "there will be no power cuts during the whole of 1985." All the evidence suggests that the Energy Secretary is right. Coming from such a source, however, the message will be decidedly difficult to swallow in striking coal fields. That is why the gloomy warning delivered by Mr Norman Willis of the TUC after the December general council meeting merits a second reading round the NUM executive table. Short of a properly negotiated settlement, the strike will, Mr Willis warns, drag on "not for weeks and months but for years."

Initially Mr Willis's blast was read solely as a warning to an insensitive Energy Secretary who had brusquely rejected the TUC's pre-Christmas peace initiative. Certainly the dreary, socially divisive prospect of thousands of increasingly desperate miners remaining out indefinitely is one which any decent and caring government ought to view with horror rather than with equanimity. Mr Walker has done his sums accurately enough. But Mr Willis was right to ring the alarm bells and it does Mr Walker no credit that the TUC leader's warning is shrugged aside.

For the miners, the implication of what Mr Willis is saying is as clear as it is distasteful: this conviction Government, resolutely undeterred by the human cost of fighting on to the total collapse of "the enemy within," is now genuinely convinced that it is on to a winner. To say that the strike could drag on indefinitely, as the TUC general secretary did, is merely to confirm Mr Walker's view that it can drag on indefinitely without intolerable strain upon the economic and industrial life of the nation. (This, it should be stressed, is a judgment about power realities. It is not a judgment on the moral worth of the striking miners' case.) On the TUC reading, as on Mr Walker's then, there will be no power cuts, no energy crisis, no industrial

disruption, "not for weeks and months but for years." That in turn, means that Mr Willis does not for one moment believe that other unions will feel a belated rush of fraternal blood in 1985 and blockade working pits, coal dumps, ports and power stations. The Government can afford to sit things out. Distressingly, it shows every sign of doing so.

For the TUC, however, there is, common humanity aside, a compelling reason to seek an early, honourable and negotiated settlement — which must mean learning harder on Mr Arthur Scargill than has been the case to date. If 1984 was the year of the miners, 1985 will be the year of the political fund ballots. Before the spring of 1986 all 50 unions with political funds must ballot their members about the continuation of the political levy. Unless each union can conjure up a majority of votes cast its political activities will become unlawful. At stake is 80 per cent of the Labour Party annual income. According to a private survey conducted some nine months ago for the big unions, almost all the political funds are in danger. Since then both Labour's standing in the polls and the public affection for the unions has slipped significantly. The miners' strike is the main reason quoted for the resumed erosion of Labour support.

Labour intends to conduct a low key campaign, stressing the moderate, socially useful nature of unions and the need for them to have some voice in Parliament. The miners' strike — especially if accompanied by a renewal of violence on the picket line (however instigated) and constant clashes with the courts — can only subvert that image of law abiding, new realism. Mr Willis knows as much. But so, one may rest assured, does Conservative Central Office.

## As Churchill was saying

When, thirty years ago, the Cabinet under Churchill decided to build a hydrogen bomb, it was clearly aware of the momentous nature of that decision. Its predecessor under Attlee had inherited the status of a great power, with large parts of the empire still intact, and to remain in that position and to make its influence felt on the United States had authorised the production of fission bombs of the kind which destroyed the two Japanese cities.

The knowledge came only slowly to Britain. Government as well as people, that these weapons were far outclassed by the fusion bombs into which the United States had begun the plunge. The reaction of Churchill at that time, as evidenced in the Cabinet papers now published, does nothing to diminish his stature, for he saw, and impressed on Eisenhower, the horrendous nature of these weapons and the necessity of reaching agreement with the Soviet Union to limit their manufacture. Thirty years in the shadow of the hydrogen bomb has not removed the fear of them, but it has removed some of the awe in which they were then held. A Cabinet today can regard as detail, and that mainly of a financial kind, whether Britain should have four Trident submarines or five and how many launch tubes should be fitted to them, each capable of unparalleled destruction.

The decisions, first by a Labour government and then by a Tory one, to join and remain in the nuclear league were essentially political, not military. Indeed the contradiction of relying on a weapon which can never be used except in an act of national suicide has never been resolved. Churchill, like Attlee, feared that without the bomb British influence on the United States would wane; and at various times since then the argument has been raised that in continental Europe also the independent British deterrent is seen as a safeguard against a future American decision that Europe should be left to its own devices.

It is still possible to view the British deterrent as the price of political influence, though the argument becomes more improbable as the disparity grows between the superpowers and the rest. (Between them they have some 50,000 of the warheads which a generation ago were regarded singly with such dread.) It is not possible, however, to defend the expansion into the Trident system on political grounds — unless Britain plans to negotiate it away as part of a grand arms control deal between East and West, which Mrs Thatcher has made clear she has no intention of doing. There is a qualitative difference between the minimum deterrent of the kind bequeathed by Attlee, Churchill, and later Macmillan, and the escalation into (at least) 512 warheads of pinpoint accuracy built to American design for the strategic purpose of attacking missile silos. But even if the difference is seen as purely quantitative, and the reason for the Trident force is seen as political rather than military, the 30 years since

Churchill's Cabinet gazed at its decision have seen large changes in the world balance of power which alter British political imperatives also. Britain indeed has influence in the same way that non-nuclear Germany has influence, but it does not and cannot pursue a nuclear strategy independent of its allies. To pretend that Trident will gain Britain a prestige which she otherwise lacks is dangerous and expensive folly.

## In for a fraction

Any sadness which might have been felt at the loss yesterday of the half-penny has been successfully concealed, except of course at the Post Office. It was the Post Office which kept the half-penny in being long after it had become an irritant to everybody else, and which at the last price rise but one made the bold gesture — in a better cause it could have been called courageous — of introducing a stamp never heard of before, valued at 3½p. Perhaps it was felt that in the philatelist's Valhalla, already filled with 12½, 17½, 19½, 20½ and similar denominations, room should be found for the modest newcomer. Thus it is fully consistent with these sentiments that although the half-penny is henceforth demonetised the half-penny stamp is not. It is still on sale today and will be so for an indefinite future, the only concession to the vibrant spirit of the times being that it must now be bought in multiples of two. (At one pound a sheet of 200 stamps it is still a cheap and decorative adornment to the walls of any room where blue is not out of place.)

In the closely related matter of the dog licence a simple expedient has been found which may indeed give keen satisfaction to admirers of bureaucratic anomaly. The old 7s. 6d. translated easily enough to 37½p. Henceforth the licence can be bought at post offices for only 37p with a beneficial effect on the retail price index. The beauty of it is that 37p does not represent a round sum either in present usage or historically. In the terms in which the dog licence was first expressed, it represents 7s. 4½d and in the whole of British numismatic history there has not been a coin of 4½d. The Post Office does not, of course, fix the value of the dog licence: it simply collects the money and passes it on (at considerable loss, be it noted, to the local authority

which ultimately receives it). Nevertheless the thought that the abolition of one anachronistic monetary unit should, after so long a rearguard action, give ex post facto rise to a unit so anachronistic that it never existed in real life is one to bring a smile to the face of the Post Office buffer as he strides with every confidence into 1985.

## Many happy thunderings

Newspapers may occasionally, by luck or judgement, be the first rough drafts of history. But in general they do not make history; nor are they history itself. Newspapers, day by day, are simply instant snapshots of 24 hours past. Within a further 24 hours they will be lighting fires or enfolding potato peelings, impermanent reflections of an ephemeral world.

This week, and, they lavishly advertise, for the rest of the year, The Times is celebrating 200 years of existence. The emphasis will be on Times past as much as Times present. There will be much contemplation of the institutional navel. It is cheering to find a single title weathering 20 decades while others come and go. Only three of Britain's national daily papers are centenarians, and the pressures simply for survival grow all the time. Even if that is achieved, it must be as a result of change. The Times would not argue that, just in modern times, via Northcliffe, Astor, Thomson and Murdoch, it had remained the same. For the first cuckoo, read the first bingo winner of the year.

At the more popular end of the national newspaper industry standards have clearly fallen in recent years, and The Times is not corporately unrelated to that area of the market. It is thus cheering that at a time of political upheaval the aggregate sale of the serious sector continues to grow, that the market for responsible reporting and intelligent comment continues to expand, that the viewpoints expressed are ever diverse.

When in 1971 The Guardian notched up 150 years, The Times wished us well. It is natural to repay the compliment as The Times reaches 200. Happy birthday this morning; and then tomorrow back to competitive business.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### The issue surrounded

Sir,—I would like to raise some questions around, or even open a debate around, a fascinating development in the way the word "around" is increasingly being used.

It appears to be a growing feature of the linguistic repertoire of left and feminist circles (sic) to talk not only of questions and debates around (instead of about) but also of discussions, arguments, issues and issues around. This is in addition to the marginally less peculiar "mobilising around," "seeking allies around" and "building strategies around."

One day's Guardian letter page (December 24) gave a crop of three variants of the phenomenon, with "a new consensus around," "a social block around which..." and "the politics around Marxism today."

The origins of this usage, one suspects, are to be found in those popular socialisms or nonsensics, "centred around" and "based around." But the issue of why these usages should have been developed further by certain groups is a more difficult one.

I can see two possibilities. The first is that it is an indicator of what is widely known as "woolly" thinking. For example, one does not know exactly what issue or question one is to focus on "so one settles for focusing "around" something which is more or less relevant.

More generously, we can note a second possibility: that we are seeing a linguistic reflection of an underlying intellectual assumption: that in the social and political sphere all phenomena are interconnected. So, for example, one fully concentrates on questions of gender inequality because you know that such issues cannot be separated from ones of ethnic and class differences. Consequently you end up trying to concentrate "around gender" or establishing an "agenda around gender" or using whatever other suspect linguistic compromise you can think of.

My own feeling is that both of these factors are relevant. But I am not sure. And I am equally unsure about whether I have been wise in risking setting a hare running here. I suspect that, if I have, it will be one that will run around and around and around.

Tony Watson (Prof.),  
Beeston,  
Nottingham.

### Badly versed

Sir,—Your front-page article on Ted Hughes states that "at 52, he is the youngest Laureate, since John Masefield..." As a professional "dates" man, I must point out that Edward James Hughes — to give his rarely quoted full name — was born on August 17, 1930, which according to my calculations makes him a fifty-four-year-old.

Cyril Leslie Beeching,  
New Malden,  
Surrey.

## A prescription to make Britain's poor suffer

Sir,—About 25 years ago I wrote to the Guardian describing the period between the diagnosis of inoperable cancer and the lung cancer, cigarettes, and the ultimate death of my patient nine months later.

In my letter I requested the Government to ban all tobacco advertising. The issue was raised in Parliament but nothing was done. Looking back, the cost of doing nothing would be at least 100,000 lives, dying from cancer of the lung and coronary artery disease.

We now hear from the Government that prescription drugs are to be restricted from April 1, 1985.

Most of my patients in Walsall cannot afford what is to come. Even now I only prescribe more than one

item (£1.60) if it is vital. At one time our NHS was described, justly, as the envy of the world. The position is now reversed. Waiting times in Walsall to see an E.N.T. consultant, is 12 to 16 months. In Holland and West Germany 4 to 5 days. Operations for tonsils in Walsall follow about one year after the consultation.

70 per cent in industrial areas the gradual privatisation of the NHS, now taking place, is all right for the Harley Street areas of our great cities and towns, but for 30 per cent of our patients it means privation and a grinding down to poverty and disease.

Walsall in the West Midlands has the highest morbidity rate in the country. We are likely to go even

higher. Our country needs a boost to our medical services not a cut.

Somehow our priorities have gone wrong. Five Tri-dents less could make a big difference.

(Dr) J. W. Tanner,  
Pinfold Health Centre,  
B.L. Walsall.

Sir,—Where alcohol is concerned there is increasing doubt among many responsible people about the morality of our present political leaders.

For example, is it not reasonable to question the decision to suppress the Think Tank report on alcohol policies? The British Medical Association has voiced concern over the information contained in the report being

withheld. Then there is mounting concern over the reluctance of the government to advise pregnant women that they should not drink any alcohol. It is well established that no safe lower limit of alcohol intake can be stated for pregnant women.

The latest cause for concern is the government shifting the responsibility for solving the country's alcohol problem over to the medical profession. For reasons which are not clear, the curricula of the medical schools do not include alcoholism. Thus doctors are entering the NHS totally unprepared to deal with a disease — alcoholism is a disease — they will encounter on a daily basis.

How, in these circum-

stances, can the government expect the GP to identify and prevent alcoholism and the numerous alcohol-related diseases when they do not have the training to either diagnose or treat alcoholism?

The suppressed "Alcohol Policies" firmly recommended a positive commitment to countering the rise in per capita consumption of alcohol, as the indicators of alcohol abuse were at record levels and increasing. The report also recommended that the trends forward making drink cheaper should be arrested. These answers to the problem have fallen on deaf ears.

Ronald Forbes,  
All Faiths World Alcohol Project,  
London NW 6.

## Truths about apartheid which Afrikaners refuse to hear

Sir,—Chris Louw's letter (December 29) is an eloquent testimony to one of the principal obstacles to an early and peaceful change from apartheid: the Afrikaner's chronic persecution mania.

Whatever the historical reason for this obsession — and the inferiority complex induced by generations of supercilious British domination has played a major role — Mr Louw and his people will have to rid themselves of it to progress.

For it has become a mental block that, by virtually dismissing all criticism of apartheid as emanating from communists, fellow-travellers or self-seekers and by equating anti-apartheid with anti-Afrikaner, has stifled all meaningful dialogue on apartheid with Afrikaners.

Mr Louw's newspaper, together with the rest of the Afrikaans-language press and the Government-controlled radio, has been primarily responsible for this state of affairs by its "knee-jerk" support of the National Party line and such comments mildly critical of the Government as have appeared in the Afrikaans-press in recent years have all been within the overall apartheid concept. Afrikaners have been very poorly served by their own press and some read the English-language papers to find out what is really happening.

The result is to leave Afrikaners in general an unworried people and it is this unworriedness that anyone genuinely concerned for them (as I am, having grown up in Pretoria) must seek to dispel — pseudo-sympathetic articles such as the Terry Coleman series (Guardian, December 11-15) can only do Afrikaners a disservice in this respect.

### A COUNTRY DIARY

OXFORDSHIRE: At this time of the year, one's thoughts usually turn to a stock-taking of the year's events, and indeed such was my intention for this week's Diary. But instead I found my thoughts wandering to just about a half century ago, when a profound change in my interests occurred. Up till then my main rural diversions were shooting and fishing, but it may be significant that my most enduring memories of such activities are not of outstanding bags or catches, but rather of incidental events which added extra enjoyment to such activities. Thus I cannot recall whether I caught any trout when I sat on a steep bank of the Ewelode early one morning, but still retain a vivid mental picture of the kingfisher which alighted on my rod with a minnow in its beak. This solved a mystery, for I had been puzzled by a clattering sound which caused me to look around to see if a horse-drawn mowing machine was making any early start but I found that I was sitting above the nest-hole full of clamorous young. Two influences, I now

realise, brought about my change of course. Firstly a friend (who lost his life shortly afterwards in non-combatant service during the Spanish Civil War, which dates the event) lent me a copy of Axel Munthe's Story of San Michele, and this had a profound effect on my outlook. Secondly, I had become involved in a new hobby — the ringing of birds for scientific purposes, and this, like Jorrocks's assessment of fox-hunting — "the image of war without its guilt" — seems to have sublimated my hunting instincts, to the total exclusion of more lethal pursuits. The rewards from ringing are proportionately small, particularly in the case of small birds, but nevertheless worthwhile: thus out of the 1600 birds which I have ringed in my garden in the last two years, only two recoveries of great interest have resulted — the spotted flycatcher which I recently mentioned as having arrived in the Congo, some 4,000 miles away, and a blackbird, here in my garden this February, but about 700 miles away in Sweden in April.

Instead, let him start to educate his people to the realities: Point out that it is not the Afrikaners' existence which is at stake but their continued privileged existence, that theirs is a classic example of a privileged class struggling to maintain its privileged status — the unique factor being that the status is dependent upon a "White" identity card — and that their days of being able to do so are numbered.

Tell them, too, that their black compatriots are not the violent, semi-savagely, South African horrid opinion, but their black compatriots, and that they must not expect the latter to accept less than they themselves would do.

Walter Bain,  
90 Fawcett Road,  
Putney,  
London SW15.

## Not in the national interest

IT'S NOT SO MUCH WHETHER THEY'LL LET ME INTO RUSSIA, LEON, AS WHETHER I'LL BE ALLOWED BACK HERE



Sir,—I have, not for the first time, just written to an embassy of one of the Warsaw Pact states expressing dismay at the non-admission to that country of a British citizen. The person concerned was simply informed that her visit at this time would not be in the national interest.

And what do I find on opening my Guardian on the last day of 1984? That the Soviet chairman of the World Peace Council has been stopped from entering Britain because his presence would not be "conducive to the public good."

Are we, or are we not, committed to open discussion of contentious issues in which anyone may join? Are we committed to a free exchange of ideas and of

people? Is dialogue with advocates of Soviet policies to be confined to the Government? Are we committed to the Helsinki Accords? Or are our officials, like their officials, dominated by a spirit of fear? Or is it all an endless game of tit-for-tat?

Many more such questions come to mind. Unless a genuine issue of security is involved, the non-admission of any visitor to any country is surely an impediment to civilized international relations. Is it so much to hope that Her Majesty's Home Secretary might answer to that proposition?—Yours sincerely,  
Paul Oestreicher,  
International Affairs Secretary,  
British Council of Churches,  
2, Eaton Gate, SW1.

## Pakistan's road to democracy

Sir,—It is unfair (Leader, December 22) to ignore the important fact that the referendum in Pakistan has paved the way for establishing civilian rule in the country.

Within the next three months, general elections to the federal and provincial assemblies will instal representative civilian governments at the centre and in the provinces. This commencement of a democratic process will give power to the elected representatives ending rule by martial law. In the December 19 referendum, more than 62 per cent of the 33 million electorate voted; 97 per cent of voters supported President Zia Ul Haq's Islamic measures and his other policies, thus giving him a five-year

mandate. He has not abrogated the 1973 constitution, nor has he given a new constitution. With a few amendments under his new mandate, the 1973 constitution will be the basis for elected civilian government after general elections are held by March 23, 1985.

The majority put their trust in President Zia Ul Haq because he has given Pakistan stability, peace, and a high economic growth rate in the past 7½ years. The faction-finding, so-called Movement for the Restoration of Democracy has failed to pose any serious challenge to his authority.—Yours faithfully,  
Qutubuddin Aziz,  
Embassy of Pakistan,  
London SW 1.

10/1/85







GLC

Working for London

## Open up GLC careers for people with disabilities

Creating the social and working environment in which people with disabilities can play a full part in the Council's vital work for London is one of the key aspects of its positive approach to equal opportunities.

We now wish to recruit an additional officer to join our equal opportunities group, specifically to provide career counselling to people with disabilities and spread the word about GLC career opportunities to groups and organisations concerned with meeting their special needs. In particular, there will be emphasis on assisting those people who are discriminated against not only as a result of their physical or mental disability, but because they are women, are from an ethnic minority group, or are lesbians or gay men.

An understanding of the employment needs and rights of people with disabilities and a commitment to equal opportunities are clearly important attributes. You will need all your enthusiasm for helping disadvantaged people and to be capable of dealing sensitively with the problems they face in gaining worthwhile employment. Good report writing and person to person skills are also essential.

Salary: £12,444-£14,876 inclusive.

For an application form, to be returned by 18th January 1985, write to: GLC Personnel Department, Room 318, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-633 5728/6650.

## P.A. to GLC Opposition Members

To provide executive support to Opposition Spokesmen on Industry and Employment and Greater London Training Board matters. This includes monitoring the activities of the Committee, Board and their associated bodies, attending meetings, writing briefs for Members and dealing with their constituency matters. There is wide senior-level liaison both within and outside the Council.

A high standard of communication and organisational skills are required, with proven ability to prioritise and deal with a pressurised workload and to supervise staff.

Salary: £8,817-£10,779 inclusive.

For an application form, to be returned by 18th January 1985, write to: GLC Director-General's Department, Ref: 4527, Room 203, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-633 1527.

These posts are suitable for job sharing

## Welfare Benefits Advisor

Ethnic Minority Issues

The Welfare Benefits Project has recently expanded to meet an increase in demand from the public for information and advice on the take-up of Social Security Benefits. A particular emphasis has been placed on the needs of London's Ethnic Minority groups and we now need an Advisor on ethnic minority issues.

Based in our offices in Victoria, the key responsibilities of this important post are to ensure that all areas of the Project are developed with a sensitivity to the needs of ethnic minority communities and to develop liaison with ethnic minority activities both inside the Council and throughout London.

The work demands an appreciation of the needs of ethnic minority communities, the ability to develop appropriate publicity materials and broad understanding of the welfare benefits and legal systems. First rate communication skills are essential.

Salary: £12,444-£14,876 inclusive.

For an application form, to be returned by 18th January 1985, (interviews to take place on 24th January 1985) write to: GLC Central Computer Services Department, Room 693, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-633 6089.

## Administrative Officer

Appointment is to the Areas Unit, which undertakes policy development and implements initiatives within the Council's area employment programme.

This post provides administrative support and co-ordination for a team of professional officers at County Hall and also for staff at Area Employment Offices. The work includes contributing to the preparation of reports, overseeing office procedures and administering projects and delegated authority funds.

Good organisational and communication skills are required, with proven report writing ability and experience in supervising staff.

Salary: £12,444-£14,876 inclusive. Ref: 4759.

For an application form, to be returned by 18th January 1985, write to: GLC Director-General's Department, Room 203, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-633 2390.

The GLC is an equal opportunities employer. We invite applications from women and men from all sections of the community, irrespective of their ethnic origin, colour, sexual orientation or disability, who have the necessary attributes to do the job.



## Head of Housing Needs Group

£16,266-£17,262

This is a demanding and challenging job in a progressive inner-city authority. The Borough faces major problems with housing demand far outstripping supply and a deteriorating housing stock. These problems bear most heavily on already disadvantaged people such as single parent households, the elderly, and black people.

The Head of the Housing Needs Group is a 3rd tier officer responsible for the formulation and review of housing policies and their administration, including the administration of waiting lists and property allocation and the provision of a housing advisory service. The Group employs 68 staff.

Applicants must have experience of policy development and implementation, and the operation of complex administrative systems, in the housing field, in your application you should demonstrate your experience and achievements in these areas.

In addition you will need to demonstrate a good understanding of the issues facing the Group; some positive ideas for tackling them, and proven management abilities.

The Council is fully committed to equal opportunities policies. The successful candidate will be expected to make an appropriate contribution to their implementation.

The Council's scheme for flexible working hours is in operation. For an informal discussion contact: Trevor Crook, Head of Strategy and Needs Division, (852 4391 Ext. 13) after obtaining application forms and further particulars.

Application form, returnable by 25th January 1985, and detailed job description from Chief Personnel Officer, Town Hall, Catford SE6 4RU, or telephone 01-690 4343 Ext. 26 quoting reference HO/83 and job title.



LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM

Our jobs are open equally to all races and both sexes.

## Assistant Chief Executive

Up to c £26,290 p.a. incl London Weighting and Lump Sum Car Allowance

The Council have created this new post, reporting direct to the Chief Executive, with responsibility for two major areas of work. The first comprises the whole range of management services functions, including central personnel services, an expanding training programme, industrial relations and productivity services. The second area includes overall responsibility for the Council's work in the field of race relations and women's issues, with particular emphasis on the Council's Equal Opportunities policies as an employer and the matching of service delivery to the needs of ethnic minorities and women.

Newham is an Outer London Borough with most of the characteristics and problems of inner city areas, which the Council are committed to tackling through a vigorous and co-ordinated programme of work. The Borough has a population of over 200,000, a quarter of whom are of ethnic minority origin.

The Council employs over 12,000 staff, divided into nine departments, and the person appointed will be expected to make a major contribution to the development and implementation of progressive corporate policies throughout the Council's services.

Applicants should have a wide experience of management services work at senior management level, preferably in local government or another public service, together with an understanding of, and commitment to, policies designed to improve employment opportunities and service provision for ethnic minorities, women and other disadvantaged groups.

Benefits, which include a loan to purchase a car, and assistance with relocation expenses (e.g. payment of removal expenses, subsistence allowance and a grant of up to £1,000 towards legal and related costs in connection with house purchase), are available in appropriate cases. Further particulars and application form obtainable from Jeff Warren, Chief Executive, Town Hall, East Ham, London E6 3EP. Telephone 01-471 6613 (24-hour answering service) quoting reference ASCE/CS. If you want to discuss this job, ring the Chief Executive personally on 01-472 1490, ext. 3061.

Applications should be returned to the Chief Executive by 15th January, 1985.

An Equal Opportunity Employer

LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM

## HYDE AND SOUTH BANK HOUSING ASSOCIATION LTD

### SENIOR HOUSING OFFICERS - TEMPORARY LETTINGS

Hyde is looking for a Senior Housing Officer to head its Temporary Lettings Section based at Lee Green. The section, currently consisting of five staff, brings into use and manages property which would otherwise stand empty, using Local Authority and Central Government funding as well as its own resources, the person appointed will be responsible for developing new opportunities, involving negotiations with both private and public sector owners. At the same time, effective management of houses already in use will be a high priority.

We need someone, preferably with knowledge of the short let field to consolidate and build on the steady growth the section has seen over the past four years. The person will need to be able to cope with an ever changing situation juggling the needs of Hyde, licensees and other owners. They must also have sound administrative and management skills and be capable of working independently on their own initiative.

Salary scale £9,836-£11,712 per annum (bar at £10,620) according to experience and abilities, car allowance and loan scheme, contributory pension scheme, 22 days' leave.

For job description and application form please contact: Mr R. W. Tedman, MHA, Housing Manager, Hyde & South Bank Housing Association Ltd, 384 Lee High Road, Lee Green, London SE12 8RW Tel 01-318 7799

For an informal discussion Tel Adrian Rivers on 01-318 7798. HYDE IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

## NATIONAL TRAINING ADVISER

The Society is a leading child care charity employing some 1,200 staff throughout England and Wales. It is a Christian organisation which seeks in staff a readiness to grow in Christian faith and life.

We are now looking to replace our National Training Adviser who has been promoted to another post in the Society. Responsibility will be primarily to develop and implement a programme of management and leadership training across the Society; other recent fields of training have included employee relations, computer literacy and health and safety at work. The job will provide unusual opportunities for the development of training across a wide range of interests.

Education to degree level and a post-graduate/professional qualification would both be an advantage. Experience may have been acquired in a training job or a variety of other fields, but a grasp of the opportunities and scope in training and the ability to establish good working relations are essential.

An attractive salary and benefits package is available. The Society is based in Kennington but the work base of this post is negotiable. A car will be provided.

For details and application form please send an A4 size to: Personnel and Administration Director, Old Town Hall, Kennington Road, London SE11 4QD. Closing date: 21st January, 1985.

The Children's Society

GLC

Working for London

## The Women's Committee - A voice for women in London

The Women's Committee Support Unit is looking for people with an understanding of women's issues, a commitment to the Unit's aims and the ability to communicate sensitively and effectively with a wide range of individuals and organisations to contribute to our work in three key areas:

### Childcare/Health

The Childcare/Health Team works in close liaison with the voluntary sector to improve childcare provision throughout London and to develop policy on women's issues. Providing financial support for projects and campaigns is an important part of the work.

### Childcare/Health Officers

To assist in developing the Committee's policies on childcare and health, including grant-aid. Responsibilities include assessing and developing grant applications, drafting committee reports, developing and implementing specific projects and undertaking wide liaison within and outside the Council.

Good organisational and supervisory skills are required, coupled with an awareness of current childcare/health issues and an understanding of the role of the voluntary sector in these areas.

Applicants should state whether they are interested in working primarily on childcare or health matters.

Salaries: £8,817-£10,779 inclusive. Ref: 4840.

### Resourcing Women

The Resourcing Women Team develops policy and strategy for assisting and resourcing the provision of services for women in London, by women.

### Resourcing Women Assistant

To provide administrative support to a team dealing with grant-aid provision to community groups. Work includes developing monitoring and information storage systems, dealing with enquiries, and generally contributing to the development and organisation of the team's work.

Applicants should have proven administrative experience within a large organisation, a flexible approach, initiative and the ability to work under pressure to deadlines.

Salary: £6,519-£8,517 inclusive. Ref: 4842.

### Administration

The Administrative Team deals with all day-to-day running of the Unit.

### Administrative Assistants

To provide general clerical support to members of the team, with personal responsibility for dealing with enquiries from within and outside the Council, drafting letters, typing and updating of information.

Experience of office work is required, together with good typing and organisational skills.

Salary: £5,367-£7,707 inclusive. Ref: 4841.



The GLC is an equal opportunities employer. We invite applications from women and men from all sections of the community, irrespective of their ethnic origin, colour, sexual orientation or disability, who have the necessary attributes to do the job.

For an application form, to be returned by 18th January 1985, write to: GLC Director-General's Department, Room 203, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-633 1527. Please quote appropriate reference.

These posts are suitable for job sharing

## INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS OFFICERS

### £9,843

Three specialists with knowledge and experience of industrial relations are required to work in busy regional offices of a professional union.

Based in Birmingham, Cambridge and Glasgow, the successful applicants will provide advice and assistance to members in the Midlands, East Anglia and Scotland on matters concerning their terms and conditions of service and employment legislation generally. In addition you would be involved fully in the recruitment activities of the Association. Applicants must have working knowledge of employment legislation and previous experience in the Health Service would be an advantage.

Starting salary £9,843. A car is also provided. Applications, in writing please, giving full career details and current salary to: Mrs B. E. Dyer, Personnel Manager, BMA, BMA House, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9JP.

Closing date Friday, 11th January, 1985. An equal opportunity employer.



## COMMISSION FOR LOCAL ADMINISTRATION IN ENGLAND

Vacancies for

### INVESTIGATORS

Local Ombudsmen investigate complaints of injustice due to maladministration by local authorities, water authorities, and provincial police authorities in England.

The Commission provide the staff for this work and have two vacancies for investigators to examine and investigate complaints. One of the posts is in their London office and one is in their York office. Applicants, preferably graduates, should have had some years of working experience in analysing written material and quickly writing intelligible letters and reports. They must be able to communicate effectively with all manner of people. Willingness to travel is essential and a driving licence an advantage.

The starting salary will be £10,651 a year on a scale which rises to £13,247. London Weighting of £1,191 a year will also be paid for the post in London. The other terms and conditions of service are broadly in line with those in local government.

There is no application form. Letters, typewritten if possible, should be sent to: Michael Hyde, 21 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9SU, not later than Friday, 18th January, 1985. Please say whether the application is for the vacancy in London, York, or both.

## INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY

HORNIMAN MUSEUM & LIBRARY

### KEEPER OF NATURAL HISTORY

Salary range: £7,026-£9,105 (pay award pending) £1,347 London Weighting Allowance

Applications are invited for this post with responsibility for the Natural History Department at the Horniman Museum, London Road, Forest Hill, SE23.

Candidates should hold a relevant degree or equivalent with previous relevant museum experience at an appropriate level.

Application forms and full job descriptions are available from Lisa White, Personnel Services Division, EO/Estal. 2, Room 358, County Hall, SE1 (please enclose a photocopy s.s.e. for reply).

Completed applications should be returned by Wednesday, 30 January, 1985.

This post is suitable for job share. LEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER.

## NAMIBIA SUPPORT COMMITTEE

(advertisement)

Three exciting and challenging posts working in support of SWAPO of Namibia.

### CAMPAIGN CO-ORDINATOR

with responsibility for Women's Solidarity Campaign and Health Collective

### CAMPAIGN CO-ORDINATOR

with responsibility for Campaign against the Namibian Apartheid Government

### OFFICE CO-ORDINATOR

and CAMPAIGN ADMINISTRATOR

Salary £5,000 - London Travel Allowance

Closing dates 14 January 1985

For further information send large SAE to: NSC, PO Box 16, London NW5 2LM. Tel. 01-257 19412.

## WORK IN LEISURE

Full time opportunities to work with children or families for 10 or 12 hours a week as activity co-ordinators, in a wide range of supporting domestic or leisure centres.

Part time opportunities to work as activity co-ordinators in a wide range of supporting domestic or leisure centres.

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## District General Manager

Applications are invited for the new post of General Manager for this Authority. This appointment arises from the Griffiths report recommendations on management in the National Health Service and the person will act as chief executive accountable to the Authority for achieving the optimum level of health care within the available resources. Health services are going through a period of considerable change in consequence of which a positive and imaginative approach to the development and achievement of the Authority's objectives will be essential.

The Health Authority is headquartered at Central Middlesex Hospital, Acton Lane, Park Royal, NW10 and serves a varied population of 250,000. Its services currently provided by 4,000 staff with a current revenue budget of £47 million have to take account of

the needs of a large ethnic minority. This is an extremely challenging post which will be of interest to persons holding senior positions in the Health Service and outside the service to those earning in excess of £25,000 and possessing considerable experience of management and substantial skills in human relations.

The appointment is envisaged in the first instance to be for a fixed term of three years and may be extended thereafter by mutual agreement. Please submit detailed curriculum vitae in confidence to the Chairman, Mr. E. Ivan Kingston at District Headquarters, Central Middlesex Hospital, Acton Lane, NW10, who would also welcome informal discussion (telephone 01-236 0861). Further information will be sent to shortlisted candidates. Applications to reach District Offices by January 15th, 1985.

BRENT HEALTH AUTHORITY WORKING FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

## Co-operative Development Officers (2)

£9,587 - £10,287 (SO1)

Two development workers are needed to strengthen the expanding worker Co-operative sector in the Borough. Your role will be to promote the growth of workers' Co-operatives in the Borough. This will be done by giving advice and support both to new start Co-operatives and to existing Co-operatives that are seeking to grow. Such co-operatives usually require assistance in the areas of financial control, sources of funding, management, marketing and premises. A strong emphasis is given to promoting Co-operatives among ethnic minority and women's groups.

You must have a commitment to Co-operative principles, and experience of working in a Co-operative or other business environment. The ability to draw up business plans and cash flow forecasts, and to teach financial and other management skills will be necessary. Candidates will also need to show previous work experience with ethnic minorities and women, and have knowledge of the disadvantages faced by such groups in the labour market. The ability to type, or willingness to learn, is necessary. You will initially be employed within the Council's Economic Development Unit. As soon as it becomes possible, you will be expected to transfer and work directly for a Co-operative Development Agency in Haringey.

For application form and job description please telephone 01-861 6065 (24-hour answering service) and quote Reference MS-COOP.

For further information about the post please contact Martin Honeywell on 01-861 3000, ext. 3005. Closing date: 28th January, 1985.

## Haringey

Haringey is an equal opportunity employer. We welcome your application without regard to race, marital status, sex or any disability you may have.

## THE CHERWELL HOUSING TRUST

### HOUSING ASSISTANT

The Trust is a registered Housing Association with over 600 properties in management in Oxfordshire and a further 120 under development in Oxford.

We are looking for someone with a concern for others and an interest in the work of housing management. The duties will cover the whole range of housing management functions for our dwellings in Oxford and Witney, including rent collection and accounting, tenant welfare, maintenance, and applications for housing.

Qualifications or experience an advantage but not essential. Salary according to age and experience but not less than £5,750; contributory pension scheme; four weeks holiday; car loan scheme and mileage allowance.

Application forms, to be returned by 21 January, 1985, from The General Manager, The Cherwell Housing Trust, 106 Bullington Road, Oxford OX4 1RT.

## ROSSENDALE GROUNDWORK TRUST

### COUNTRYSIDE PROJECT MANAGER

To develop and manage a programme of countryside and urban fringe projects, currently worth about £75,000, with volunteers, MSC and contractors, to promote understanding of the countryside and community involvement and to be responsible for the operation management of a countryside team of 25, including labourers, supervisors, and project officers for innovative environmental charity.

Salary £8,000 to £10,000 Closing date January 18, 1985. Application forms from Peter Williams, Rosendale Groundwork Trust Ltd., New Hall Hey Road, Ransingford B94 6HR. Tel. Rosendale (0708) 211421.

We are also seeking to fill the following MSC funded part-time posts: COMMUNITY PROJECT OFFICER (REF. 670) to develop community-based projects.

REVERSIDE ASSISTANT (ref. 453) to develop a river clean-up campaign.

COUNTRYSIDE SITE OFFICER (ref. 458) to supervise the implementation of projects.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANT (ref. 671) to work up new projects and long-term initiatives.

Please apply to ROSE BAKER, telephone 061-632 3365.

## HOUSING DEPARTMENT

### Principal Development Officer

Salary: £11,709-£12,738 p.a.

(Pay Award Pending)

The Director of Housing is seeking a member of staff who can exercise considerable initiative, ingenuity and drive in promoting a variety of housing schemes in conjunction with housing associations, voluntary bodies and the private sector. In addition to being personally responsible for the housing development aspects of the Department's work, the postholder will be responsible for the management of the Strategy and Information Section and will have an overview of the home ownership unit.

Applicants must have a relevant qualification: e.g. R.I.C.S., R.T.P.I., and have a proven track record in similar work. Relocation expenses, to the Reading area, will be payable in approved cases.

Application form and job description available from the Personnel Department, Level 6, Civic Offices, Civic Centre, Reading, Department: Reading (0734) 55911, Ext. 2032.

Closing date: January 15, 1985.

"The Borough Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer."



## MERSEYSIDE COUNTY MUSEUMS

### ASSISTANT KEEPER

(ETHNOLOGY)

Salary: £5,640 - £8,712 (Pay Award pending)

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Keeper (Ethnology) based at the County Museum, William Brown Street, Liverpool. Candidates should have an interest in the material culture of at least one of the following areas: South East Asia, Oceania, Africa or the Americas including pre-Columbian collections. Candidates should also possess a degree in an appropriate subject and/or the Museums Association Diploma.



City of  
Manchester

## Policy and Strategy Liaison Officer

PO13 £10,242-£12,736 (pay award pending)

Manchester City Council is a leading local authority committed to developing policies and a campaign to secure a massive injection of resources into local government services, the creation of jobs, a challenge to urban decay and positive action to end all discrimination based on sex or race.

As a result of these commitments and the Government's attack on local democracy, the Leadership of the Council has a hectic but exciting schedule.

A Policy and Strategy Liaison Officer is needed to work directly to the Chair of the Policy and Resources Committee (the Leader of the Council) and to provide effective liaison between the political leadership and the Council's administration.

The person we are looking for could come from a wide variety of backgrounds but will need to be able to demonstrate a commitment to local democracy and an ability to understand the complex financial and social problems faced by inner city authorities at the centre of a region. The pressure under which he or she will operate dictates that the successful applicant will have to demonstrate an ability to work on their own initiative and to carry out minor research and investigation functions. He or she will also have to show an ability to communicate simply and effectively, both orally and in writing.

Application forms and job description may be obtained from the Staff Office, Town Clerk's Department, PO Box 532, Town Hall, Manchester M60 2LA (Tel 061-234 3077).

Closing date for receipt of applications: 18th January 1985.

The City Council operates a Union Membership agreement under which a new employee is required to become a member of a recognised Union.

Manchester City Council is an equal opportunity employer, and we positively welcome applications from women and men, regardless of their racial, ethnic or national origin, disability, age, sexuality and responsibility for dependants.

## LEGAL

## North Wiltshire District Council

## ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

PO 35-41 £11,255-£12,967

We need an Assistant Solicitor with a bias towards common law and advocacy, to undertake interesting and varied work in a young and busy legal section.

You should ideally have experience of Town and Country Planning, Environmental Health and Housing, Magistrates and County Court procedures, Conveyancing and Commercial Work and have an enthusiastic approach to problem solving.

We will provide the successful applicant with a generous relocation package, an essential car user allowance and 27 days holiday per annum.

For an informal chat please telephone David Lewis (Solicitor) on extension 142.

For further details and an application form, please contact the Personnel Section, North Wiltshire District Council, Monkton Park, Chippenham, Wiltshire. Telephone Chippenham 05455.

Closing date: January 26, 1985.

## GENERAL

POLYTECHNIC OF THE SOUTH BANK  
OFFICE SERVICES MANAGER

Up to £12,300 p.a.

Reference: ADM 65

The Polytechnic is seeking an Office Services Manager. The postholder will report to the Deputy Secretary and will be responsible for providing a comprehensive service to office users. The Office Services Manager will be expected to initiate new initiatives in the application of modern office technology. Applicants, preferably graduates, should be able to demonstrate wide experience in the management of physical resources in a large organisation. Application forms available by writing to: Staffing Office, Polytechnic of the South Bank, Borough Road, London SE1.

Closing date: January 16, 1985.

THE POLYTECHNIC IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER.

ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE  
BLIND  
APPEALS ORGANISER,  
LONDON

The R.N.I.B. is seeking a full-time Appeals Organiser to work with the London Area Appeal Committee. The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation and presentation of appeals to the Appeal Committee. The successful candidate will be expected to have a good knowledge of the R.N.I.B. and its work, and to have experience in the preparation and presentation of appeals. Applications should be sent to: Personnel Officer, R.N.I.B., 224 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6AA.

LONDON BOROUGH  
OF KALINGCHILD CARE  
WORKERS

OSW 3

Argyle Mann,  
Hawthay Gardens,  
Kaling W12

Applications invited from experienced Child Care Workers for posts in new and existing day care centres and nursery schools.

The centre is developed and staffed to offer high quality day care and residential care, and it is necessary to draw upon the knowledge and experience of professionals in the field of child care to ensure the highest standards of care.

Current changes in the approach to child care within the borough are resulting in new and flexible approaches to assessment work. Applicants will need to be experienced, adaptable and have the ability to work with colleagues from other disciplines. In addition, they should be able to demonstrate a commitment to the borough's objectives.

Further development work will be anticipated in the coming year and successful candidates can expect to become fully involved in what should be a satisfying and challenging time.

For further discussion telephone South Bank on 01-583 1585.

Please quote reference 95038.

Closing date: January 16, 1985.

Application forms obtainable from The Personnel Office, Borough Office, 224 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6AA. Tel: 01-583 1585.

## CENTRE MANAGER

Community project with social, recreational and educational objectives. Duties include co-ordination of activities, financial management, social administration, social welfare and over-seeing of centre's activities. Experience of social administration, social welfare and over-seeing of centre's activities is essential. The successful candidate will be expected to have a good knowledge of the community and to have experience in the management of a community project.

For further details and application form, please contact: Personnel Office, 224 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6AA. Tel: 01-583 1585.

Closing date: January 16, 1985.

Application forms obtainable from The Personnel Office, Borough Office, 224 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6AA. Tel: 01-583 1585.

Closing date: January 16, 1985.

Application forms obtainable from The Personnel Office, Borough Office, 224 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6AA. Tel: 01-583 1585.

Closing date: January 16, 1985.

Application forms obtainable from The Personnel Office, Borough Office, 224 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6AA. Tel: 01-583 1585.

Closing date: January 16, 1985.



## MENCAP

THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR  
MENTALLY HANDICAPPED  
CHILDREN & ADULTS  
and HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Require

TWO PATHWAY  
EMPLOYMENT  
OFFICERS1-BASED BASINGSTOKE  
2-BASED PORTSMOUTH

The Pathway Employment Service, which is run by MENCAP, aims to find suitable open employment for mentally handicapped people through close liaison with employers in local industry and commerce and provides on-going support for both employee and employer.

Experience in industry or commerce essential. Practical experience of teaching or training mentally handicapped people desirable.

Salary Scale: £7812-£11,100. Starting point according to experience. Driving licence required as car provided.

For details and an application form, please send a 9 x 4 s.a.e. clearly indicating for which post you are applying to:

The Personnel Department,  
MENCAP National Centre,  
123 Golden Lane,  
London EC1Y 0RT.

Closing date for completed application: 22 January 1985.  
Interviews to be held on: 21 February 1985.

## District General Manager

Applications are invited for the new post of District General Manager to be responsible to the Authority for the general management of this District which serves a population of some 204,000 living in East Gloucestershire, including Cheltenham, Cirencester, Tewkesbury and the Cotswolds. The Authority has a revenue budget of £26 million and employs over 3,200 staff. It has a major capital building programme which includes the continued redevelopment of the main District General Hospital.

The successful applicant will be directly responsible and personally accountable to the Authority for the implementation of plans and policies agreed with the Authority for the achievement of the highest standard of patient care.

Applicants, who would be earning in excess of £20,000 per annum, will be expected to have a successful record of managing both people and other resources at a senior level in the public or private sector and have the ability to give strong leadership in a multi-disciplinary organisation.

The appointment will be for an initial fixed term period of 3 years. Starting salary will be subject to negotiation. Further details, including job description and application form available from: District Personnel Officer, Cheltenham & District Health Authority, Burlington House, Lyptott Road, Cheltenham, Glos. GL50 2BN. Telephone: Cheltenham 33851.

Closing date for receipt of applications is Monday, 28th January.

CHELTENHAM  
& DISTRICT  
HEALTH AUTHORITYCITY OF EDINBURGH  
AREA HOUSING  
OFFICER

£9,660 - £10,554 (pay award pending)

Required to lead one of six small teams of Housing Supervisors to undertake a range of duties concerned with the day to day management of approximately 10,000 tenanted houses within an area of the City.

The Estates Management Sub-Division forms part of a comprehensive Housing Department. In addition to involvement in many of the recognised functions such as landlord/tenant relationships and environmental conditions there will be an opportunity for significant involvement in encouraging local effort and the development of public participation.

The successful applicant must be self-motivated and able to demonstrate wide practical experience in Housing Management, display a flexible and innovative attitude to meet changing needs and possess the attributes of team leadership. A sympathetic and responsible approach to problems of tenants is essential. Applicants should have the professional qualification of the Institute of Housing and preferably be graduates.

Applications forms and further details are obtainable from the Director of Housing, 225 Westgate Place, Edinburgh EH1 3BN. Telephone 01-223 3484. Ed 6002. Please quote reference Ed.

Closing date: 16th January 1985.

Edinburgh District Council is an equal opportunities employer. Applications are invited from women and men of all ethnic origins, who have the necessary attributes for the post.

City of Edinburgh

## HEALTH

Chester Health  
AuthorityREGIONAL YOUNG  
PEOPLE'S CENTRE

## NURSING ASSISTANT

We are looking for a mature and creative person to join our team working with 12-18 year olds in a therapeutic community.

This post provides an opportunity to learn skills in group psychotherapy, social skills training, and to be able to offer help and support to young people in a therapeutic community.

The Centre is a purpose built with comprehensive facilities.

For further information and application form please write to: Mr M. Braggins, Regional Young People's Centre, Liverpool, C22 1BY.

Closing date: January 16, 1985.

## SOCIAL WORK

LONDON BOROUGH OF  
HOUSLOW

## SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

SOCIAL WORKERS  
to work with  
Asian Families

£3,777-£10,360 inclusive, bar at £3,857 (S.W. Level 23) if qualified.

£7,389-£9,457 inclusive if unqualified.

The Houslow Area Team which serves a culturally mixed community seeks to appoint two qualified Social Workers to undertake family casework with Asian families where the principal languages are Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi and Gujarati.

We are also willing to consider unqualified applicants with suitable experience.

The successful candidates will, in conjunction with two Asian workers currently in post (social worker and Community worker), identify needs and advise on service provision within the Area and help initiate staff training and development programmes for the Department as a whole.

The Social Services Department is currently preparing an Ethnic Minority Strategy and new workers would be expected to participate in the formulation and implementation of this.

Further information may be obtained by contacting Keith Hatfield, Area Officer on extension 394.

Application forms from the Director of Social Services, Civic Centre, Lampton Road, Houslow, TW5 4DN. Tel: 01-895 7722, extension 394. Closing date January 18, 1985.

An Equal Opportunity Employer.

## Cheviot Field Centre

Wester, Northumberland

## WARDEN

Wanted as soon as possible. Responsible for the day to day running of the Centre. Must have experience in the management of a community project.

For further details and application form, please contact: Personnel Office, 224 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6AA. Tel: 01-583 1585.

Closing date: January 16, 1985.

Application forms obtainable from The Personnel Office, Borough Office, 224 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6AA. Tel: 01-583 1585.

Closing date: January 16, 1985.

Application forms obtainable from The Personnel Office, Borough Office, 224 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6AA. Tel: 01-583 1585.

Closing date: January 16, 1985.

Application forms obtainable from The Personnel Office, Borough Office, 224 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6AA. Tel: 01-583 1585.

Closing date: January 16, 1985.

HOUSING AND PROPERTY  
SERVICESPersonnel and  
Training Officer

(Ref. H127)

Salary: £9,345 to £10,851 p.a. inclusive

The Personnel Section is responsible for providing and developing the full range of personnel services to all areas of the Housing Directorate which are based in our Head Office and as part of the Council's commitment to Decentralisation, in a number of Neighbourhood Offices throughout the Borough.

You will join part of a small team within the department providing a comprehensive service to a number of these departments.

Particular emphasis in your work will be placed on Industrial relations, recruitment and selection, and providing advice and support to the Management in all aspects of the Council's personnel policies and practices, within the context of the Council's Equal Opportunities policies and initiatives.

We wish to appoint someone with an understanding of employment legislation and personnel practices together with the ability to communicate effectively at all levels.

The demands of the work are such that you must be able to respond positively to the changing needs of large diversified organisations located within a multicultural inner city area.

Individuals can apply for job-sharing.

Closing date February 1, 1985.

## Development Officer

17½ hours a week

(Ref. H128)

Pay: £5.62 to £5.43 per hour inclusive

Lambeth in providing a wide range of housing services to its inner city multicultural community requires sound technical advice and assistance in the development of its programmes. The Housing Development Section provides an examination, monitoring, and progress chasing service on improvement and development schemes. It also identifies, plans, and targets the necessary action required in development projects and contributes to the preparation of new work programmes.

The Section currently has a vacancy for a Development Officer to work 17½ hours per week. You will be responsible for all client role aspects of renewal and improvement schemes in one of the borough's five districts.

Although a technical background and relevant qualifications are not essential you should demonstrate knowledge of the range of capital schemes for Council property, together with an understanding of the implications for the Council and its tenants during all the stages of the scheme.

Candidates must demonstrate both the ability to organise themselves efficiently and also to effectively liaise with technical and management staff at all levels to carry out these duties.

The post is being offered on a job-share basis, the work being shared with an existing Development Officer also working 17½ hours a week. Details on the working arrangements will be discussed at the interview, however, candidates should note that some evening work for public meetings will be required from time to time.

This is a job-share post.

Application forms obtainable from the Personnel Officer, Directorate of Housing and Property Services, London Borough of Lambeth, Hambrook House, Porden Road, London SW2. Tel: 01-274 7722, ext. 2053. Closing date January 18, 1985.

## MANAGEMENT SERVICES

## Job Analyst

(Ref. M65)

Salary: £9,345 to £10,851 inclusive

This post is part of a busy management services team involved in job evaluation and staffing and organisational reviews. The duties include interviewing officers, compiling job descriptions, evaluating posts, and preparing and presenting job evaluation appeals cases as well as conducting salary surveys and giving advice on grading issues.

The main requirements for this post are an analytical ability, a logical approach to problem solving, and experience of job evaluation, preferably using a points-rated factor-based job evaluation scheme. The successful applicant is likely to have a management services or possibly personnel background. A relevant qualification, while not essential, would be an advantage.

Individuals can apply for job sharing.

The post carries a casual user car allowance.

Application forms obtainable from the Personnel Officer, Directorate of Management Services, London Borough of Lambeth, 18 Brixton Hill, London SW2. Tel: 01-274 7722, ext. 2002. Closing date January 16, 1985.

Benefits for most posts advertised include flexible working hours, subsidised staff canteen, sickness and superannuation scheme, generous annual leave.

As part of Lambeth's Equal Opportunities Policy, applications are welcome from people regardless of race, creed, nationality, disability, age, sex, sexual orientation, or responsibility for children or dependants.

## LAMBETH

West Midlands  
County Council

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT UNIT

The Council is implementing a wide range of economic initiatives aimed at increasing industrial investment and improving job opportunities in the County area.

The Unit has a staff of 75 and a budget of £76 million.

CAPITAL PROJECTS OFFICER  
(Job Share)

£10,600-£10,530 (under review) - Post Ref. ED 112

An officer is required to work in the Urban Programme and Capital Initiatives team which is directly concerned with the development, implementation and monitoring of economic initiatives for the Inner Areas of the County. Duties will primarily involve the monitoring and development of voluntary sector and community based economic projects, but may also include developing new land and property based economic initiatives and developing projects utilising Urban Programme, Capital Programme expenditure.

Applicants should be graduates in economics or a related discipline or hold an equivalent qualification and have relevant experience. The post will be job shared and the successful applicant will work Wednesday afternoon, Thursday and Friday of each week.

For an informal discussion, telephone Paul Burgess on 021-300 6805.

For an application form, write or telephone, quoting post reference number, to: County Personnel Officer, West Midlands County Council, County Hall, 1 Lancaster Circus, Cusensway, Birmingham B4 7DJ. Telephone No. 021-300 7825. A 24-hour telephone answering service is in operation.

Closing date for receipt of applications: 18th January, 1985. The County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

CAMDEN ASSOCIATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH  
requires aTEMPORARY  
GENERAL SECRETARY

The Contract would be for nine months whilst the postholder is on maternity leave.

The present General Secretary has been responsible for welding together a tight-knit team of ten staff providing a wide range of services for mentally ill people in the Borough of Camden. Duties also include in-service training of staff and the overall day-to-day administration of the Association.

The post requires someone with recognised management ability as well as the flexibility to handle staffing matters and our challenging client group. Experience in the voluntary sector is likely to be useful.

Salary: P.O.I. £11,554 per annum (including I.L.W.).

For further details and an application form, please contact the General Secretary, CAMH, 5/5 Anglers Lane, London NW5 3DG Tel: 01-465 3021.

Closing date for applications: 18th January, 1985.

SUPPORTED BY CAMDEN COUNCIL.

## GLC

Working for London

Head of Central Technical &  
Contractual Advisory &  
Support Group

Based within the Technical Services Group, to manage the group responsible for pursuing redress on housing schemes and resolving issues arising from contractors claims for extension of time and additional payments. The group is also responsible for storage, retrieval and analysis of information and technical research.

Applicants need the ability to acquire a thorough knowledge of GLC building contracts, fee agreements etc. A professional qualification in a building related discipline or extensive experience in this area is essential coupled with proven managerial ability and necessary drive and enthusiasm to develop, change and expand the role of the group.

Salary: £14,876 - £15,756 inclusive.

For an application form, to be returned by 18th January 1985, write to: GLC Housing Department, 1B2N, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-633 4771.

## Contracts Officer

To co-ordinate and direct the work of a section providing contractual advice to administrative and design staff.

A good knowledge of the Council's financial and contractual procedures, or the ability to rapidly acquire such, is essential. Applicants must be able to write tender reports and analyse company accounts, have an understanding of liquidation and bankruptcies and be attentive to detail.

Salary: £12,444 - £14,876 inclusive. (Under review).

For an application form, to be returned by 18th January 1985, write to: GLC Department of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Room 4253, Room 5722, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-633 1294.

Transport Planner/  
Economist

To assist in assessing and co-ordinating the Council's transport projects and programmes, assembling the Transport Planning Programme and monitoring general highway design standards. There is also involvement in evaluating specific DTp/GLC road proposals and, where necessary, preparing alternative strategies together with representing the Council at meetings with outside organisations and the public.

Several years' experience in transport studies, programme management or highway and traffic planning and of working within a multi-disciplinary professional environment is required, backed by a degree/post-graduate qualification in Transport Planning, Economics or other relevant discipline. The work calls for a strong innovative capability, good communication skills, sensitivity to political issues and the capacity to sort out complex policy details.

Salary: £10,779 - £12,444 inclusive. Ref: 728.

## Team Leaders

## Traffic Management Orders

To head teams engaged in drafting and processing orders under the 1984 Road Traffic Regulation Act. The posts call for active participation in and close control of the work, with the emphasis on accuracy and speed of production and involves close liaison with police, the Boroughs and the Council's Legal Services.

Some experience of drafting traffic management orders, or similar documents is required, with some knowledge of the relevant statutory regulations. Good drafting, interpersonal and supervisory skills and the ability to work under pressure are essential.

Salary: £9,317 - £10,779 inclusive. Ref: 849.

For an application form, to be returned by 18th January 1985, write to: GLC Transportation and Development Department, Room 454B, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-633 7792.

The GLC is an equal opportunities employer. We welcome applications from women and men from all sections of the community, irrespective of their ethnic origin, colour, sexual orientation or disability, who have the necessary attributes to do the job.

These posts are suitable for job sharing.

## Somerset Health Authority

District General  
Manager

The Authority provides a full range of Health Services to a population of around 400,000 in the County of Somerset, has an annual revenue budget of £87 million and employs nearly 8,000 staff.

The District General Manager will be accountable to the Authority for the provision of information and advice to enable policies, priorities and objectives to be established, and for the efficient and effective implementation of these in order to achieve the best standard of care for the patient.

Candidates should have a record of successful management at a senior level in the public or private sector, and through leadership be capable of introducing and developing the general management function in this large, complex, multi disciplinary organisation.

The appointment will be for a fixed-term of three years. In the first instance, renewable thereafter on an annual basis by mutual agreement. Salary is negotiable, but it is unlikely that the successful candidate will be earning less than £23,000.

Application form, job description and further details may be obtained from Barry Brown, District Personnel Officer, Somerset Health Authority, County Hall, Taunton (Tel. (0823) 73491 Ext. 284/285). Completed applications should be returned to Mrs. C. Heath, Chairman, Somerset Health Authority, County Hall, Taunton, by not later than 21st January 1985.

## Sheffield City Polytechnic

## CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER

PO3 £16,347 to £17,337 (pay award pending)

As a result of the retirement of the existing post holder, this rare opportunity has arisen for an experienced accountant to join the Polytechnic's Senior Management Team.

The successful candidate will:



**DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING**

## Landscape Planner

**£10,869-£11,679**

Required within the Urban Design section. The principal requirement of the postholder is that he/she should be capable of bringing an imaginative and creative approach to landscape design, in particular, and to urban design in general. The work will primarily involve the drawing up of a wide range of environmental improvement schemes, mainly located in areas of deprivation as defined in the draft Borough Plan. Some schemes will be initiated by the Council, others by the groups and local communities. Preparation of design guidelines will form a further part of the postholder's responsibilities. Evidence of illustrative skills is essential. Applicants must be able to show experience in these fields of work and have an appropriate qualification in planning, architecture, urban design or landscaping with up to 3 years post-qualification experience.

Application form from the Borough Planning Officer, London Borough of Greenwich, John Fitzpatrick House, Stockwell Street, Greenwich, SE10 3JN. Tel: 01-853 6077, Ext. 279.

**DIRECTORATE OF SOCIAL SERVICES**

## Temporary Senior Assistant Officer-in-Charge

**£9,339-£10,237**

**Sunbury Lodge, Woolwich, SE18.**

Great changes are taking place in Greenwich Homes for Elderly People. Would you like to share the experience?

Due to secondment to CSS Training the above post is available until September, 1985.

The Officers in post in the home are working with teams of care staff towards implementing Greenwich's changing philosophy on caring for elderly people, which includes:

- Team Working in all Homes
- Individual Resident Care Plans
- A progressive programme of group living
- Comprehensive in-service training courses for Care Assistants which are linked to a unique career structure

The successful applicant will have had previous experience in this work and a Social Work or other relevant qualification. The ability to manage a staff group is essential together with the skills necessary to inspire and encourage staff in new methods of working. As part of the management team you will be responsible for the full range of tasks in the day to day running of the Home and this will involve shift work, weekend working and sleeping-in duties.

If you feel you could meet this challenge why not telephone the Officer-in-Charge for an informal discussion: Sunbury Lodge - Mr. King, on 01-854 8915.

Application form from Director of Social Services, London Borough of Greenwich, Paddy Middleton House, 50 Woodchurch Road, Woolwich, SE18 6HQ. Tel: 01-854 8988 Ext. 3072. Closing date: January 18, 1985.

**THE COUNCIL POSTHOLDERS WELCOME APPLICATIONS FROM WOMEN, ETHNIC MINORITIES AND DISABLED PEOPLE**

**GREENWICH**  
People and Services First

**Social Services**

## Social Worker

**Baseston Community Mental Handicap Team**

We require an experienced and qualified Social Worker with a warm personality, flexibility, and energy to join the multi-disciplinary Community Mental Handicap Team based in Workop, which has primarily a developmental role and is responsible for the care of a small number of severely mentally handicapped people. The team has been in existence for 2½ years and developments include: the setting up and maintaining of a respite; group home; an Adult Placement (Fostering) Scheme; a Community Care Scheme (outreaching and "advice" service) and Care Call (emergency 24 hour care in the home). The post has particular focus on Fostering for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults, and the worker will have responsibility for the further development and operation of fostering schemes on behalf of the team. There is a very small number of problematic and challenging cases and may be called upon to advise and support generic workers in their work with the mentally handicapped. Candidates (male or female) must have a sound general background, preferably with experience in mental handicap, although experience in fostering will be considered a great compensation, be able to operate in a "developmental" capacity and accordingly will need skills in communicating ideas, listening and supporting schemes and working with professionals from other disciplines and with volunteers.

Salary according to experience and qualification - normally Level 3 (£9,154 - £9,680 p.a.) if qualified with 4 years' experience; Level 2 (£8,191 - £8,430 p.a.) if qualified with 2 years' experience. Pre-course experience as a Social Worker is essential.

This is a re-advertisement and previous applicants need not re-apply. Relocation expenses where appropriate.

For further information/discussion contact Mick Collins, Senior Social Worker on Workop 478027.

Requests for application form and job description should be made by writing to the Staffing Section, Social Services Department at County Hall, Chelmsford 17th January, 1985. Please quote ref: JM/248/118.

**An Equal Opportunity Employer**

**Nottinghamshire County Council**  
County Hall - West Bridgford  
Nottingham NG2 7QP

**WALES CO-OPERATIVE Development & Training CENTRE Ltd**

## CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISE OFFICER

**(FINANCE AND MARKETING)**

**CARDIFF BASED - SALARY £9,079 rising to £1,076 p.a.**

Experienced in providing advice and support in setting-up small businesses, preferably as workers' co-operatives?

THE WALES CO-OPERATIVE CENTRE needs two officers to work with groups throughout Wales. Apart from basic business skills and ideas we are looking for people with particular experience / qualifications in finance and fund raising and/or sales and marketing, preferably in relation to small businesses.

The Wales Co-operative Centre was founded by the Wales TUC and is sponsored by the Welsh Office, Welsh Development Agency, Mid-Wales Development, the E.E.C. and local authorities throughout Wales.

Further details and application form from Wales Co-operative Centre, Llandaff Court, Fairwater Road, Cardiff CF5 2XP. Tel: (0222) 554955. Closing date: 23rd January, 1985.

**WALES CO-OPERATIVE CENTRE**

**CONFEDERATION OF INDIAN ORGANISATIONS (UK)**

## CO-ORDINATOR

to run C.I.O.'s Day-A-Right Scheme in London. You will have to combine a flair for development work with an eye for administrative detail. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the scheme and will oversee the work for the two drivers. Proven skills with people are essential.

Salary scale 5 12,362 (inclusive) p.a.

**DRIVERS**

We are also looking for two drivers who must demonstrate a sensitivity to elderly and disabled people.

Salary £7,440 (inclusive) p.a.

**EMPLOYMENT NEEDS OF ASIAN DISABLED PROJECT**

requires a

## RESEARCH OFFICER

for six months to work on the above project. She/he will be responsible for organising, analysing, writing and presenting the research project. The appointment will be for six months starting in February 1985.

Salary £5,126 (inclusive).

C.I.O. welcome applications from women, people with disability and people with personal experience in working with disabled people.

Knowledge of one or more Asian languages is helpful for the above posts.

For further information and application form please call Vicky Amin on 01-828 6888 or write to: C.I.O., 5 Westminster Bridge Road, London EC1.

Closing date: Friday, 18th January, 1985.

**City of Manchester**

**SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT**

## Housing Benefit Adviser (Council Sector)

**Salary SO1 (£9,060-£9,660) Salary Award Pending**

A vacancy has arisen in the Housing Benefit Advisory Service for a person with a sound knowledge of the Housing Benefit and Supplementary Benefit Schemes to work with estate management staff and council tenants. The job consists of a Housing Benefit trouble-shooting role, and the provision of wider welfare rights advice as appropriate, together with a training function.

This decentralised post is based in Moseley to serve the tenancy offices in the north of the City. Initiative and energy are looked for together with proven ability.

Personal transport is needed.

## Welfare Rights Officer (Money Advice Service)

**Salary SO1 (£9,060-£9,660) Salary Award Pending**

A vacancy has arisen in the Money Advice Service of the Housing Benefit and Supplementary Benefit Schemes to work with estate management staff and council tenants. The job consists of a Housing Benefit trouble-shooting role, and the provision of wider welfare rights advice as appropriate, together with a training function.

This decentralised post is based in Moseley to serve the tenancy offices in the north of the City. Initiative and energy are looked for together with proven ability.

Personal transport is needed.

## School Psychological and Child Guidance Service

## Social Worker

**Salary: Level 1 £7,950-£9,060 by assessment to Level 3 £9,712-£10,242**

The Service is looking for a qualified experienced Social Worker to join a well-established team of Social Workers, Educational Psychologists, Tutors and Child Psychiatrists (seasoned) working in the south of the City. The successful candidate would join the Service at an exciting stage of development with the recent introduction of specialist social work teams in Family Therapy, Groupwork, and Individual Counselling. Emphasis is placed on assessment and the successful candidate would be expected to develop special skills in this area.

For information and further particulars telephone Mr Fred Wolstenholme, Principal Social Worker, 061-226 54047.

Application forms available from Director of Social Services, Personnel Section, PO Box 536, Town Hall Extension, Manchester M60 2AF. Closing date: 18th January, 1985.

**RECREATIONAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT**

## Water Parks Manager (Mersey Valley, Greater Manchester)

**Salary: Scale 6, £7,191-£7,896 plus 10% irregular hours payment**

The Mersey Valley Regional Park in the southern part of Greater Manchester is being developed for informal recreation by a Joint Committee of Local Authorities and the North West Water Authority through the Chief Warden.

There is a vacancy for the post of Water Parks Manager - for the management, development and promotion of the Water Parks at Chorlton and Sale (20 and 50 acres of water) which are used for a variety of water sports, and the surrounding land which is well used for informal recreation.

Applicants should have experience in the provision of water based recreation for the general public, and the management of staff. Qualifications in boat handling and teaching water sports are desirable, as is an interest in conservation and wildlife.

Casual User Car Allowance is payable.

Please write for further details to: The Personnel Section, Recreational Services Department, Manchester City Council, 2 Southcombe Walk, Manchester M16 5NW. Closing date: 25th January, 1985.

**CULTURAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT**

## Team Librarian: East Manchester (2 posts)

## Team Librarian: West Area

**Salary £9,264-£7,005 p.a. plus 7.5% irregular hours payment (Pay Award Pending)**

Applications are invited from Graduate Chartered Librarians with experience of public library services in an urban environment, who can demonstrate an imaginative and enterprising approach in a wide ranging community based service.

Conditions of service include a 35-hour week and 22 days' annual leave.

Application forms and further details available from the Personnel Office, Central Library, St Peter's Square, Manchester M2 5PD. Tel: 061-236 9422 ext 262 (during office hours only, Mon-Fri). Closing date: 14th January, 1985.

**CITY TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT**

## Housing Benefits Policy and Development Officers (2 posts)

**Salary: PO3 £11,703-£12,736, SO2 £9,945-£10,539**

Do you have a good working knowledge of Housing Benefit, ideas about how Local Authorities can administer the HB Scheme more effectively, and a commitment to maximising applicants' Housing Benefit entitlement?

The City Council has created two new posts (Policy and Development Officer, salary grade PO3; Policy and Development Assistant, salary grade SO2) and is seeking people with the ideas and enthusiasm to further develop Manchester's Housing Benefit administration into a prompt, accurate and sensitive service. The successful applicants will be involved in developing a Policy and Procedures Manual for staff use, preparation of a fully decentralised Housing Benefit service, the analysis of and campaigning on national HB developments, and many other Policy and Development issues.

Interested? For an informal discussion ring Barry Clark (Principal Housing Benefits Officer) on 061-234 3467. Further particulars are available from the Staff Officer, City Treasurer's Department, Room 107, Town Hall, Manchester.

Applications in writing giving details of qualifications, experience, present post and salary, together with the names of two referees, should be received by the Staff Officer, by 18th January, 1985.

**TOWN CLERK'S DEPARTMENT**

## LEGAL AND PARLIAMENTARY SECTION

## Articled Clerk

**Salary: Scale 2/5 (£4,559-£8,712) Pay Award Pending**

Applications are invited from suitably qualified law graduates to follow a two-year period of articles. The post offers an excellent opportunity for an able and ambitious person to obtain wide experience of local government legal work in the Legislative Section of a large urban local authority.

Commencing salary to be determined at interview depending upon qualifications.

**RE-ADVERTISEMENT** - Persons who applied for this position in response to an earlier advertisement (August, 1984) should contact the Staff Officer if they wish their application to be considered.

Applications, by letter, giving all relevant details, together with the names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to the Staff Officer, Town Clerk's Department, Town Hall, Manchester M60 2LA, to be received not later than 18th January, 1984.

The City Council operates a Union Membership agreement under which a new employee is required to become a member of a recognised Union.

**Manchester City Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer, and we positively welcome applications from women and men, regardless of their racial, ethnic or national origin, disability, age, sexuality, or responsibilities for dependants.**

**To advertise in Public Appointments write or phone:**

**The Guardian**  
Telephone Sales Department  
77-79 Farringdon Road  
London EC1R 3ER  
Telephone: 01-430 1234  
or 164 Deansgate  
Manchester M60 2RR  
Tel.: 061-832 7200, ext 2161

**MENCAP**  
THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR MENTALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN & ADULTS and ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL require a

## PATHWAY EMPLOYMENT OFFICER

**based Brentwood**

The Pathway Employment Service, which is run by MENCAP, aims to find suitable open employment for mentally handicapped people through close liaison with employers in local industry and commerce and provides on-going support for both employee and employer.

Experience in industry or commerce essential. Practical experience of teaching or training mentally handicapped people desirable.

**Salary Scale: £7,812-£11,100. Starting point according to experience. Driving licence required as car provided.**

For details and an application form, please send a 9 x 4 S.A.E. to:

**The Personnel Department, MENCAP National Centre, 123 Golden Lane, London EC1Y 0RT.**

Closing date for completed applications: January 22, 1985.

Interviews to be held on: Wednesday, February 27, 1985 in Chelmsford.

## Resident Wardens

**West London**  
**Ref: HSMH 40/46/56**

For our Sheltered Housing schemes in Hammersmith, West Kensington and Fulham.

We are looking for creative people, who are outgoing and resourceful with a clear understanding of the needs of the elderly, who can capitalise on local amenities, and integrate elderly people into the community as a whole. As our approach to Sheltered Housing is wider than provision of an emergency service, this is an interesting opportunity for you to enable the elderly to see retirement as a period of growth.

The salary is scale £5,331 - £7,528 inc. and benefits include rent free 1, 2 and 3 bedroom accommodation.

Interested? Ring Marian Cleary on 01-748 3020, ext. 5106.

**A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO HOUSING IN INNER LONDON**

## Senior Emergency Housing Officer

**SO2 £11,136 - £11,730 inc.**  
**Ref: HAAE 3**

To join Hammersmith and Fulham's Housing Service and make a major contribution to assisting the Council provide its statutory housing duty towards 'priority' homeless households.

We are looking for a highly motivated, energetic and capable manager to take control of a team of Emergency Housing Officers, assessing the Council's duty under the Housing (Homeless Persons) Act 1977 and to deputise for the Principal Officer in his absence. You will be required to work under extreme pressure, and you must be fully conversant with the complexities of the legislation and relevant laws and to be able to make detailed assessments of individual cases.

This is an opportunity for you to use initiative and to develop management skills.

An essential car user and telephone allowance is payable.

Application forms from London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham (Personnel), Town Hall Extension, King Street, Hammersmith W8 8LL, telephone 01-741 0804 (24-hour answering service) quoting appropriate ref. Closing date: 18th January, 1985.

**Hammersmith & Fulham** An Equal Opportunity Employer

## SOCIAL WORKER (Level 2)

**£8,277 - £9,687 p.a. incl.**

We seek a professionally qualified social worker to join our friendly, supportive South Team, dealing primarily with child, family and mental health referrals on a long term basis. Career opportunities provided for development of other interests such as group work, student supervision, community work. A case-load management system operates to enable these goals to be achieved. Car driver essential.

For informal discussion ring Wally Garrod, Team Leader, or Joy Woodhouse, Assistant Team Leader, on 01-548 2121 ext. 3452 or 3453.

Application form and further details from: Staffing Officer (SS/HH), Guildhall, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey. Tel: 01-646 2121 ext 3489. Closing date: 24th January, 1985.

**ROYAL BOROUGH OF KINGSTON UPON THAMES**

**BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF THE HARD OF HEARING** requires a

## SECRETARY GENERAL

This challenging post in expanding national, self-help based, organisation includes supervision of Sympathetic Hearing Scheme.

Experience in deafness field or charity work preferred. Flexible approach and ability to work under pressure essential. Small West London office. Salary approx. £10,000 p.a.

Further particulars from Chairman, BAHOH, 48 Galloway Hill Lane, Abbots Langley, Watford, Herts., WD5 0BT.

# CREATIVE AND MEDIA

## Part-Time Craft Touring and Promotions Officer

**Salary: £5,264 - £7,005 p.a.**  
**(New job £230 hours per week)**

An energetic person is required for this new post to initiate and develop temporary craft exhibitions touring in the West Midlands. The post is jointly funded by West Midlands Arts, the Craft Council and Staffordshire County Council. It is initially for a two-year period, commencing in January 1985, three days per week.

Further details and application forms are available from:

**The County Library's Arts and Promotions Officer**  
Stafford Art Gallery  
The Green, Stafford ST17 4BJ  
Application forms returnable by 23rd January, 1985.

Consent will be given by the Trade Union membership desirable.

**Staffordshire County Council**

## JOURNALISTS IN EUROPE

Applications are invited for the 1985-86 Journalists in Europe course, based at the Centre for Professional Development in Paris and running from 15th November, 1985, to 15th June, 1986.

The course comprises lectures and discussions at the Centre, sessions in various European media, and individual journalistic work in Europe.

Candidates must be experienced journalists, aged between 25 and 35, and have a good working knowledge of French. Applications must be received by 15th February, 1985, and interviews will be held in London in March.

Application forms and further details are available from Stuart Patrick, Graduate Centre for Journalism, The City University, 22-27 St John Street, London, EC1Y 4EE. Please enclose cv.

## PREMISES THE NORWICH ARTS CENTRE

requires a

## GENERAL MANAGER

Premises has entered an exciting new phase. We need an energetic person with financial and marketing skills to work closely with the Director in developing the Centre's future.

For a job description contact:

**Carol Wightman**  
Director  
Premises Arts Centre  
Riverside Yard, St Benedict's Street  
Norwich NR2 4PL. Tel: 0693 855053.

Please enclose cv.

Salary in region £5,000-£7,500.

Premises is an equal opportunities employer.

## COMMUNITY ARTS PRESTON

Two full-time workers needed for new two-person team starting 1st April, 1985. Skills required in communication and visual or performing arts.

Salary £5,000 - £7,400. See for job description to Preston Arts Centre, 181 London Road, Preston PR1 4BE. Closing date for applications 25th January 1985.

## Creative and Media continues on

Page 16

**GLC**  
Working for London

## Training Officer

To manage the small section providing a training service for all staff within the Finance Department. The broad spectrum of training is covered, including professional CIPFA and AAT schemes, practical experience and in-service training programmes and positive action training in line with the Council's Equal Opportunities policy.

Proven all-round administrative and management abilities are called for, with the capacity to design, organise and present training courses. Applicants should be effective communicators, capable of establishing good working relationships at all levels within the Council and with colleges and professional institutions.

**Salary: £12,444 - £14,076 inclusive.**

For an application form, to be returned by 18th January 1985, write to: GLC Finance Department, Room 296, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-633 3663.

## Health & Safety Training Officer

To develop and administer in-service training programmes, specialising primarily in Health & Safety and prevention. Duties include providing advice and acting as a Departmental Training Officer, monitoring course expenditure and involvement in special training projects as required.

Experience in training or a related field is essential, with an up to date knowledge of Health & Safety legislation and proven organisational skills. Applicants must be effective communicators, capable of initiating and developing projects and of implementing the Council's equal opportunities policy.

**Salary: £10,779 - £12,444 inclusive. (Under Review)**

For an application form, to be returned by 18th January 1985, write to: GLC Personnel Department, Room 316, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-633 728 630.

## Staff Appraisal Scheme Administrator

To implement and manage the day-to-day operation of the Council's new Staff Appraisal Scheme for some 900 staff within the Supplies Department. This includes arranging all necessary in-house briefing, training, career counselling sessions and providing follow-up, as well as monitoring the progress of the scheme and acting as a point of enquiry for the Department.

A first rate organiser is required, experienced in establishing office systems and with a keen interest in, and commitment to, staff development and equal opportunities and the ability to play an active role in the training process. The work demands a flexible approach, good presentation skills and the capacity to establish quickly a wide range of contacts at all levels.

**Salary: £8,517 - £10,779 inclusive.**

For an application form, to be returned by 18th January 1985, write to: GLC Supplies Department, Room 607 South Block, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-633 3437.

**LONDON AGAINST RACISM**

The GLC is an equal opportunities employer. We invite applications from women and men from all sections of the community, irrespective of their ethnic origin, colour, sexual orientation or disability, who have the necessary attributes to do the job.

These posts are suitable for job sharing

**Islington Council**

## DESIGN CONSTRUCTION and MAINTENANCE ORGANISATION

## FORWARD PLANNING OFFICER

**PO2 (New Post)**  
**Salary: £11,952 to £12,894 (inclusive)**

The Council are committed to establishing a Design, Construction and Maintenance Organisation comprising the existing departments of Architecture, Engineering and Building Works. A Forward Planning Officer is required to assist the Director to carry out forward planning in respect to accommodation and organisational needs with particular emphasis on the integration of existing departments. Subsequently, to assist in the formulation and control of capital programmes.

At least two years' experience in research related to financial forward planning and production of associated reports is essential. Further essential requirements are the ability to work with minimum of supervision, produce reports analysing performance and recommendations for changes in policy. Knowledge of budgetary control and tendering procedures is essential as is the ability to liaise with various departments in order to co-ordinate assignments and projects.

Job description and application forms available from London Borough of Islington, Building Works Department, Oldfords Road, London N7 8LN. Telephone 01-809 6701, Ext. 36. Closing date January 21, 1985.

Applications are welcome from candidates regardless of race, sex and sexuality and we have a positive attitude towards the employment of disabled people.

**WPHF** is a multi-regional Association with over 5,000 tenants. All functions, apart from finance, are decentralised.

## AREA HOUSING MANAGER WESTMINSTER

**£9,600 - £11,495** including London Weighting

The successful applicant will be responsible to the Regional Director for the full range of management and maintenance functions for 630 new build and rehabilitated units in South and West London. The major holding is concentrated in the Westminster area where there are currently 60 further units in development. A management/maintenance office team of six, together with 23 estate staff, assists the Area Manager and therefore proven managerial experience, as well as a suitable professional qualification, is required.

He/she will work closely with our local in-house Architects Team and Development Officer.

For application form and job description, please apply to:

**Mrs. E. Martin**  
Prospect House, Wylyott's Manor  
Dartons Lane, Fobbers Bar  
Herts. EN6 2QW  
Tel: Fobbers Bar 57568

**wphf HOUSING ASSOCIATION**



Alex Brummer reports from Washington on the Army of God's violent attacks on legalised abortion

## Terror hits the clinics

AS REVELLERS swarmed in the misty rain to the scene of the Four Tops at the Old Post Office on Pennsylvania Avenue in the early hours of New Year's Day, an ugly drama was being played out just a few miles down the road.

South-east Washington was the setting for the latest violent incident in a dangerous wave of social terrorism sweeping across the United States. The terrorists, believed to be a shadowy group calling themselves the "Army of God", struck some 27 times in 1984 and have just notched up their first success of the New Year.

The target of the attackers have been America's abortion clinics which have been put under a virtual siege by anti-abortion groups angered by Congress's refusal to roll back the historic Supreme Court decision 11 years ago which brought abortion out of America's back alleys into the doctors' surgeries and clinics.

Over the last 12 months, against the background of a tumultuous political debate on abortion, the Justice Department has recorded some 150 incidents of vandalism and harassment against the clinics in addition to the bombings.

As yet, no one has been killed during the violence. But since the Army of God came out for the first time at least one Illinois doctor, who carried out legal abortions, has been kidnapped. And the Supreme Court justice Mr Harry Blackmun, who wrote the original majority decision for the court, has been under constant threat. The waiting-rooms of clinics have been splashed with red paint, the tyres on physicians' cars have been slashed, and patients now have to be escorted into clinics by armed security guards.

Despite this swelling catalogue of violence against legal medical facilities, the Reagan administration, which is an outspoken critic of terrorist activities around the world and has protected government facilities in Washington to an extraordinary extent, has been virtually silent. The FBI, which has responsibility for America's internal security, has left the investigations to the much less influential Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

In the presidential debates the Democratic nominee, Mr Walter Mondale, clashed bitterly with President Reagan on the morality of the abortion issue. He took the President to the cleaners for adhering to the line of the Rev Jerry Falwell, the head of the moral majority, and one of the fundamentalist preachers who sent abortion to the top of the socio-religious agenda. It was under the Falwell influence that the Republican platform included a provision which made a "pro-life" stand a condition of appointing Federal judges to the bench.

The effect of this stirring debate and President Reagan's sweeping victory in November was to inspire the anti-abortionists to new more intense levels of protest. Having failed to persuade Congress to ban abortions, although there was a strict limit on Federal funding for the procedure, the pro-lifers have gone outside the political system.

As the pro-abortion lobby has noted, the vandalism and the bombings do not occur in isolation. The presence of protesters outside an abortion clinic is usually a signal for the extremists to join the fun. Some 46 anti-abortion protesters were arrested outside the Metropolitan Medical and Women's Centre in Baltimore, Maryland, just 48 hours before a bomb ripped the clinic apart over the Thanksgiving holiday. A few days later, local radio stations were informed that the Army of God was responsible and planned to destroy other clinics.

The Army of God first emerged as a phenomenon in 1982 after two abortion clinic bombings in Florida. Mr Donald Benny Anderson, a 42-year-old estate agent, identified the group during a trial in which he was given 30 years in prison for the two bombings and the kidnapping of the Illinois doctor. But many observers believe that the organisation has no central cell or command, but consists of a series of isolated groups. This is partly the reason why the FBI has thus far declined to label the incidents terrorism and thereby take full responsibility for the investigations.

If the purpose of the vandals and bombers is to prevent women exercising their constitutional right to an abortion they may be having some measure of success. Entering a clinic is no longer the simple procedure of simply turning up at the front desk and registering as it was before the violence of the last few months.

Researchers have identified 800 people who manipulate decisions over thermonuclear weapons. WALTER SCHWARZ reports

## The bomb in the hands of a secret few

THIRTY years after the Churchill government's furtive decision to camouflage Britain's atomic programme under other current expenditure — a decision revealed in the release of secret Cabinet papers yesterday — the same questions remain unanswered. Who makes nuclear decisions? Do politicians merely ratify in secret, and parliamentarians rubber-stamp a quasi-military, scientific, soldiers, bureaucrats, and industrialists have decided?

A small, privately-funded group at Woodstock — the Oxford Research Group — has been working for two years to identify some 800 nuclear decision-makers in the five nuclear countries: USA, USSR, Britain, France and China, and a few close runners-up like Israel and India. After working from published sources, interviews, correspondence, and official archives, the group's three full-time and five part-time researchers are not naming the 800, in order to go on working and protect their sources.

But the group — led by Scott McLellan, a research fellow at Bradford University — has reached some preliminary conclusions. They make

essential reading in the nuclear debate and will indeed be published this year.

Nuclear policy appears in the group's research as "at best — a post-hoc rationalisation for the development of weapons systems whose raison d'être has become institutionalised." These policies were effectively set up in the 1950s and "politicians are still being presented by civil servants and advisers with options that do not include non-nuclear alternatives."

One problem is the time-scale. Nuclear systems take 15 or 20 years to develop. "By the time a minister, let alone a head of government, becomes aware of a system of development, so much has already been spent on it, both in terms of finance and the careers of individuals, that the momentum for this continuation is inevitable."

This is where defence bureaucracies show their power. The British Defence Ministry, the country's largest employer with a staff of 600,000, is formally under the control of a minister and three junior ministers who have freedom in office for more than three years. So real nuclear power is in the

hands of the Ministry's four permanent departments.

The problem is even more acute in France, where a quarter of the final costs of a weapon go to pay off research and development. "The decision to begin applied R & D is therefore tantamount to a decision to produce and deploy the weapon," says the research group.

Of our own Aldermaston Atomic Weapons Research Establishment, the group finds that "its very existence commits the British government to continually develop new warheads. The large team of scientists which assembles to develop a new warhead is naturally reluctant to disband. Indeed, it has been suggested that the Chevaline warhead project was promulgated in order to keep the team together until Trident work could begin."

So Aldermaston, like Los Alamos, Livermore and Sandia in the US, "constitutes a powerful lobby against a comprehensive test-ban treaty."

The new Aldermaston plant now being built with four bays "will ensure that the team working on a new warhead will always be needed. The two bays for

Trident will create considerable production capacity which in turn will create pressure to find programmes to use that capacity."

If labour comes to power in these circumstances and tries to implement unilateral disarmament, it would face the prospect not only of undoing a series of costly and complex negotiations, but also of redirecting a committed bureaucracy, which has been going in one direction for nearly four decades, of renegotiating alliances, of resisting industrial pressure, and of deciding what to do with the installations, the highly-specialised personnel and, not least, the stockpile of warheads themselves.

British legislators do not even know the cost of nuclear weapons systems "because nowhere do MPs see what American legislators see — the line items which describe the cost of each weapon separately in its research, testing and development."

Commons select committees have no power to summon ministers. The defence committee has indeed complained that "Parliament's role in the decision to produce a successor system to Polaris has been limited to

endorsing a decision already taken."

The group points out that in nuclear weapons decisions the Secretary of State is not obliged to get full agreement of the Cabinet or of its defence and overseas policy committee, and to the R & D committee. He can opt to restrict awareness of a project in this way for straight political reasons — fear that other ministers might disagree, and not for reasons of security.

Cataloguing the ineffectiveness of parliament, the group recalls that the Chevaline warhead was under development for 13 years before it was mentioned in the House of Commons. The US Congress "has not stopped a single nuclear weapons system."

In the US the group dissected the lobbying powers of the three nuclear laboratories which employ 25,000 scientists and technicians. The lobbying was spectacularly effective in sabotaging President Carter's attempt at arms control in 1978.

Russian leaders are apparently less prone to manipulation by scientists, and pressure on the other way round. The group found a tendency in the Politburo to urge sci-

entists to match Western advances, such as the independently-targeted multiple re-entry systems. The Politburo says to weapons institutes: "Make us one of these."

France comes off as the worst case of the nuclear tail wagging the political dog. The atomic energy agency (CEA) is a "state within a state" which lobbied openly and successfully for the neutron bomb. When the Socialist government recently suspended nuclear testing at Mururoa, the CEA's intense lobbying "had such an effect that three days later the tests were allowed to continue."

Politicians will certainly dispute the Oxford Research Group's thesis that they are manipulated by bobbies and mandarins. Truman's decision to make the bomb in peacetime and later to make the H-bomb — was opposed by some distinguished scientists as earnestly as it was advocated by others. It was his own decision. If Carter's disarmament efforts were sabotaged by the lobbies, Reagan has been his own master. "The only initiative too much of his administration by surprise."

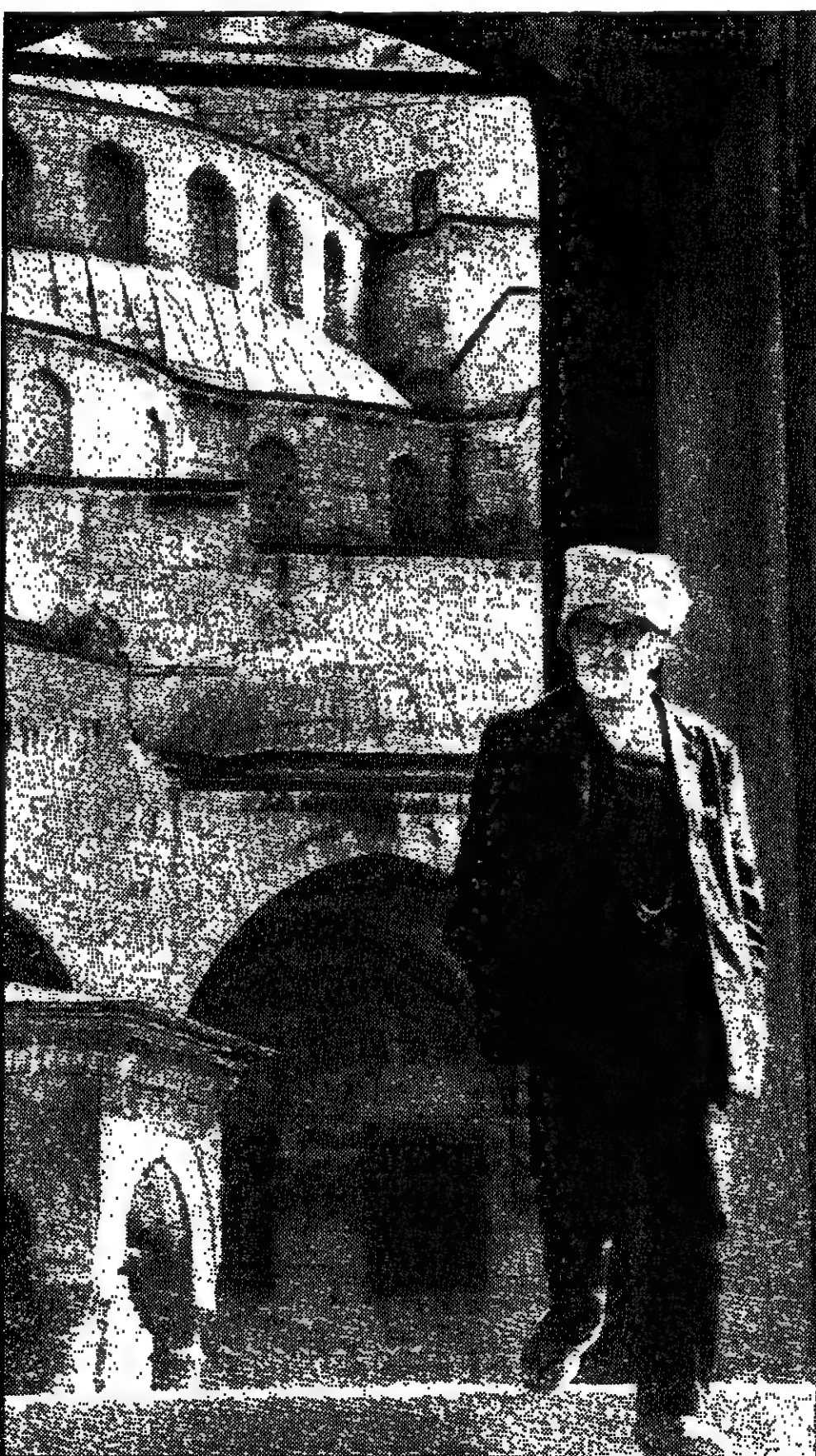
In Britain, Attlee's decision to make the bomb was perhaps manipulated by his Cabinet Secretary, Sir Edward Bridges — but he took it with his eyes open, for clear political reasons, to keep Britain a great power. The clearest case of political decision was De Gaulle's: nobody forced him into going nuclear. Mitterrand inherited a ready-made, and probably unstoppable nuclear machine.

Peace movements have succeeded in bringing nuclear issues down to the market place, but they will achieve little unless they go on to the next stage, unravelling the web of intrigue and vested interest in the nuclear process.

Politicians must not be allowed to abdicate the most awesome of their responsibilities. The Oxford research report has come at a time when the flaw in deterrence is becoming apparent: to be technologically credible, you have to be seen to be preparing for war, and there is no difference between that and actually preparing. If the balance of decisions involved is ever to be reversed, we must first ascertain who are the deciders.

It all depends on what you mean by democracy. IAN BLACK reports from Ankara on the return to civilian rule

## A tortured definition of freedom in Turkey



The only Muslims in the Council of Europe. Picture by Robin Lawrence

IN THEIR palatial embassies on the Cankaya Hills, high above the sea and snow-bound streets of central Ankara, Western diplomats are putting the finishing touches to their reports on the state of Turkish democracy just one year after the generals who intervened to save the country from what in 1980 returned it to civilian rule.

Even the most assiduous followers of Turkish affairs find it difficult to make such an assessment: appearances can be deceptive. Anyway, how do you measure degrees of democracy? And what standards do you use?

"I believe that today we have about 70 per cent democracy," says Mehmet Barlas, a columnist for the Istanbul daily, *Milliyet*. "Of course," he adds, "if you are in jail you probably see only 5 per cent."

Under Aker, a trade union official, will settle on 50 per cent. So will the ambassador of one important European country. But Gökberk Ergenekon of the Conservative True Path Party insists that there is no democracy at all. "It's like pregnancy," he argues. "You just can't be a little bit democratic."

Much though not all of the Turkish left tends to agree. In the middle ground between the two poles of the country's political spectrum, there is general agreement that some slight but perceptible progress has been made since the government of Mr Turgut Özal took office last December. A parliamentary commission is currently examining prison conditions and allegations of torture; criticism of the civilian politicians is becoming more vocal; the press is beginning to chafe openly at the strait-jacket that constrains its freedoms.

Yet much remains to be done before the regime can be judged to have been transformed into the genuine article. Externally the uncertainty continues to cast a cloud over the country's relationship with Western Europe, its role as a key member of the EC, and its membership of the EEC. Internally there are still grave problems, with martial law in force in 34 of the 87 provinces and two of the three largest political parties unrepresented in parliament.

Turks who believe that their country is in the process of transition to democracy argue that you have to take the long view: if they live, they are quick to remind you, in a country

wrenched westwards out of the orbit by the singleness of Atatürk a mere 60 years ago. And they bitterly resent the continuing criticism from foreigners.

"Always remember," one Western diplomat was told by a Turkish businessman, "we are the only Muslims in the civilised world." "Let's face it," said another, "Turkey is not a member of the Council of Europe because it is part of Europe or because it has a dazzling record on human rights. It's there because we are strategically important to the West."

And they have not forgotten the terrible violence and polarisation of the late 1970s. "I don't want to be shot," says Mehmet Barlas. "I want to send my kids to school in the morning and be sure I'll see them again in the evening." His colleague at *Milliyet*, Abdül İpeki, was murdered in 1979 by Mehmet Ali Ağca, the gunman who went on to shoot the Pope. By the time the army intervened on September 12, 1980, there were 30 fatalities a day from factional fighting.

The experience of those years serves as a powerful deterrent for the present state of affairs, and those who use it know that Adnan Kahveci, a senior aide to the prime minister, was a teacher during this period: "I was almost stabbed to death by a high school kid who demanded to know whether I was a rightist or a leftist and I couldn't answer his question because I didn't know which side he was on." The belief still endures on both banks of political life that as the situation deteriorated under the last governments of Bulent Ecevit and Süleymen Demirel the military stood back and deliberately allowed the disorder to assume dimensions that eventually justified the coup. But there is little hard evidence for this. Anyway, it is irrelevant, rather like the Byzantine elders of Constantinople arguing about the sex of the angels when the Ottomans were hammering at the gates of the city in 1453.

What matters today is how to live with and understand the curious but in many ways classically Turkish phenomenon of civilian politicians operating with military benediction: how to explain why a regime which is clearly concerned about its image abroad continues to take measures which cannot but further tarnish its record on human rights and political freedoms. Last week, for example, an

Ankara military court handed down six and four year prison sentences to 33 Jehovah's Witnesses convicted of distributing religious propaganda, an offence under Article 163 of the penal code. Fifty-six of the country's most prominent intellectuals still face charges arising out of the circulation of a petition calling for more democracy. The mass trials of the Disk trade unionists continue, and there is to be a second round of prosecutions of members of the Turkish Peace Association, the country's equivalent of CND.

The Council of Europe and Amnesty International are still rightly concerned about these abuses, but their anger and indignation is patently not shared by as many Turks as the Western liberal mind might hope to expect. "Human rights is not an issue," says an Istanbul businessman who counts himself among Özal's supporters. "People simply don't care about Disk or the Peace Association or the CND."

Unless, of course, they are among the scores of thousands who have been directly or indirectly affected. "Is it a lie," go the words of a plaintive, bitter, popular song, "that you always tell the truth in the police station but deny it in court?"

Such prosecutions, most Turks admit, are bad. But that is as far as it goes. Torture? "Part of our way of life," they will say. "Have you seen our hospitals? This is more the problem of different standards arises. It is unthinkable, for example, that any British Government would prosecute and jail Monsignor Bruce Kent and Mrs Joan Baddock of the CND because of their belief in the need for nuclear disarmament."

But that is what happened to Mahmut Dikerdem, a former ambassador, and the president of TPA, and to his colleague, Bahadır Dikerdem, who suffers from cancer, has been released, largely thanks to international interest in his case, but Mrs İsmay and 11 other TPA leaders are still in Metris military prison.

There are problems of definition as well, that owe something to Turkey's own history and geography but also to what can only be a conscious decision by the authorities. All defendants are "terrorists" and treated, if the mounting evidence is to be believed, accordingly. The country's transition to democracy does not countenance the existence of a cat-

egory of genuine dissidents or political prisoners alongside those facing charges of crimes of violence.

Democracy in Turkey is seen as a fragile flower in an unwelcoming environment. "Our northern neighbour has different designs on Turkey than it has on Spain," says one government official. "Do the Russians operate clandestine radio stations that you can hear in the UK? The educational level of this country is simply not advanced enough for people like Communists to behave responsibly if they are allowed to operate legally."

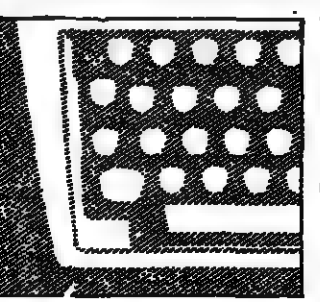
This view is shared even by conservatives like Gökberk Ergenekon of True Path, and Nazlı Ilıcak, the redoubtable columnist for *Yeni Düşünce*, who attacks the government from the right for its failure to advance the cause of political freedom. The democracy to which they aspire would simply not apply to the case of the 30,000 people still languishing in military prisons across the land.

A left-wing lawyer in Istanbul says: "People are being charged because they have formed a political party, written a book, set up a trade union, or even filed a petition to the authorities. They have none of the rights that citizens of civilised countries normally enjoy." Even terrorists, he adds, are entitled to justice.

The problems of Turkey's purported transition to democracy, indeed, extend into every area of life. The most notorious abuses of human rights and the lack of basic freedoms, however, are the symptoms, not the cause, of the continuing crisis. "Are we going to kill the megalomaniacs one by one or try to contain the swamp?" asks a right-wing opposition politician in Ankara. A radical intellectual in Istanbul has reached a similar conclusion: "When I look at this country, which was one of the biggest empires in the world, and isn't some emerging African country, I have to tell you that we can't solve the human rights problem without resolving the basic issue why we have reached this point after such a long history."

The key to solving the crisis, if there is such a key, is the found in the relationship between Mr Özal and the generals who permitted him — as it is the prerogative of Turkish generals to do — to take power a year ago.

NEXT: The legacy of Atatürk.



## DIARY

By David Rose

GARBH EILACH: With the sound of the little fishing boat's motor he is running, leaping at remarkable speed down the craggy hill. He is there on the makeshift jetty before we have moored. "Hello, hello, how are you?" These are the first words he has spoken to other human beings for almost three weeks.

Winter has been kind to Robin Pitt. The former Conservative leader of Lambeth council, the former proprietor of a successful building firm, once even a quasi-military soldier in newly-independent Zambia, he has now lived on Garbh Eilach, five miles out from the Argyll

coast, since May. For all but the first six weeks he has been alone. Yet now he seems fuller of face, brighter eyes. His grey hair has been supplanted by a punky orange, the result of continuous exposure to wood smoke. "Ah," he says, "I'm getting accustomed now. I think when you last saw me (at the end of August) I was suffering from malnutrition."

Eagerly he takes his mail from Lachie MacLachlan, the postman whose family has lived by Garbh Eilach for generations, at least since the island's last permanent inhabitants vanished around 1860. Lachie hands him a large brown paper package. "Fantastic! My metal detector has arrived." With it, he plans to search for metallic implements belonging to his distant predecessors. He has already found a horsehoe — "I bet you never knew there were horses here," en Lachie.

Leaving Lachie and the boat in the bay we trudge — no, jog — through the bog towards the bothy. Mr Pitt is fit, and the recent addition to his solitude, a mongrel bitch called Bonnie, rescued and brought here by a friend from death row at the Edinburgh RSPCA, struggles to keep up.

He has extended the rough stone hut and added turf

and that to the roof. It remains windy inside, and the chimney hardly works. Condensation drips on to his bedding from the plastic under-roof. "That sheet was a mistake. I should have done it with thatch alone, but it's too late now."

There is a new door, which unlike the old one is not angled directly into the west wind. On it he has painted and varnished a sign, "Robin's Nest."

Inside, he expands on his robust health over slice gin. ("It's nice to have someone to drink with at this time of year. I don't like drinking on my own.") The secret is a high fibre diet, partly composed of genuinely yellow-bread baked in a washed-up oil drum.

The dog eats rabbits, caught in snares which Mr Pitt sets and checks each day. He has applied for a shotgun licence and looks forward to the time when he can abandon the present, grisly method. "Sometimes it's quite revolting. You find them semi-throated and perhaps with eyes pecked out by crows. But there's no choice. All those animal lovers preaching such crap would soon change their minds confronted by this situation."

Today the weather is mild for late December. The distant mainland fells have a

light sprinkling of snow, but it's on the island, only the occasional violent hail-laden squall with the clouds above 1,500 feet.

I have chosen an untypical good day. Earlier in the month, gales blew continuously for five days and nights. "By the end of it I was nearly deaf from the scream of the wind," says Mr Pitt. "But the worst thing is not the wind or the cold — there have been some sharp frosts — it's the rain. All my socks will be wet, and drying them takes an age. It can sometimes get me down."

Inside the bothy it is very dark, and now the days end by half past three. The evenings, Mr Pitt admits, can seem long. But taking up a tone of criticism of civilisation he says he has become more severe of late. He soon realises: "On the whole, the winter has given me a whole new insight. I'm not a fair-weather naturalist any more like the people who come to Scotland in the summer to ooh and aah at the scenery. I realise the degree of privation. I'm sure that's good. It tickles me pink when I think of some of the bloody whingers in London, the duffers who won't go out in the rain."

It is a theme running through much of what he says. There is greater

confidence in his rejection of material values now. It really furries me most of all that here we are, five miles offshore, and all the detritus and effluents of society ends up here on the island.

Sometimes two thirds of his day is taken up with fetching wood and water: "I can't be totally self-sufficient. I realise that of course. But the idea is worth striving for."

Punctuating the routine of survival, there have been adventures. A ram was stuck in a bog, floundering up to its belly, a sure prey for the carrion crow and eagles which would have pecked through its eyes into the brain.

You realise what superb killing machines the birds are, says Mr Pitt. He rescued the ram and carried it to the bothy: "It urinated on my sweater because it recognised the wool." he says, he saved a human life. "After a few weeks without talking to anyone you start to imagine voices, to hear people in the sound of the gulls. It was thus that, out walking one day, he heard cries, and at first ignored them. Only gradually he realised that there was a real human in distress: a diver being carried swiftly by the current away from his companion's

boat and out towards the open sea.

Mr Pitt ran and ran until he came upon the boat, its sailor blissfully unaware of his friend's distress. "I was just about knackered," says Mr Pitt, "and do you know what, the bastards didn't even thank me."

He still plans that his stay on Garbh Eilach will be the basis of the economic regeneration of the island and its islands. He intends to import bees and try to breed them and produce honey.

"I may mean I'll have to stay here a second year. Then any prospective entrepreneur can come and inherit the legacy. The only money I'm interested in is enough to finance my next adventure: I don't mind if I don't make much from the bees."

Before I leave there is time for a brief tour of Mr Pitt's domain. Stripping over tussocks we peep up the hill, split by an overhanging cliff, affording a wild, magnificent view of Mull. He points out the human features along the way: "Celtic hill fort, an 18th century bothy, lime kiln and sheep run, and he knows exactly how each was built and why."

At the top, a dizzy precipice, some 350ft, absolutely vertically into the white horses. "Stop," he commands. "Hold still." Briefly,

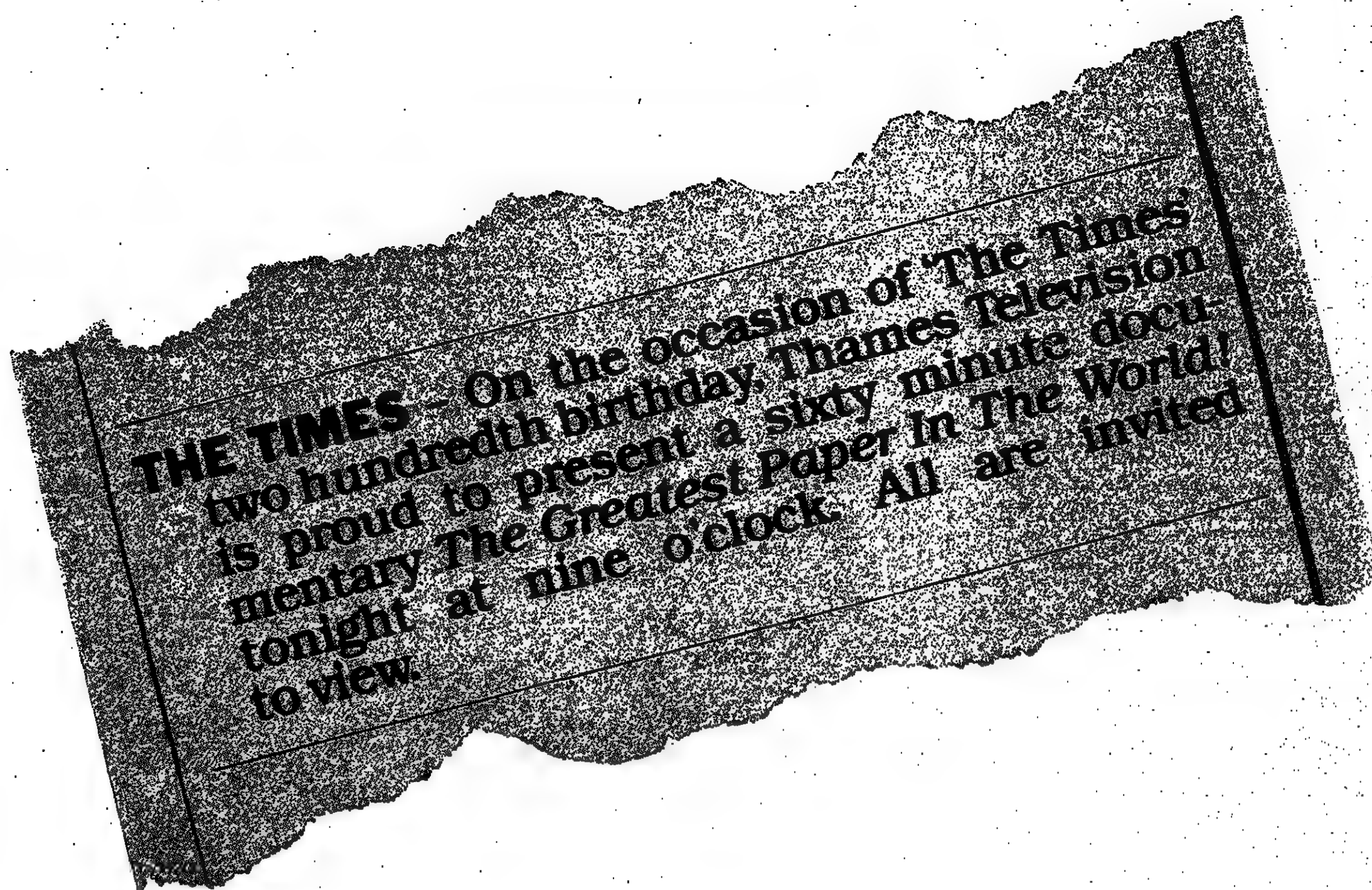
one of Garbh Eilach's three tame golden eagles soars above the clouds above the cliff, 30 yards away, before diving out towards one of the lesser islets of the archipelago.

It is time to go. Tonight Mr Pitt will play his recorder a little, a gift from a friend. In the bothy is his tutor, School Recorder Book One, the only reading matter visible other than a paperback bible.

61's sorry I'm late — I forgot the way to the office



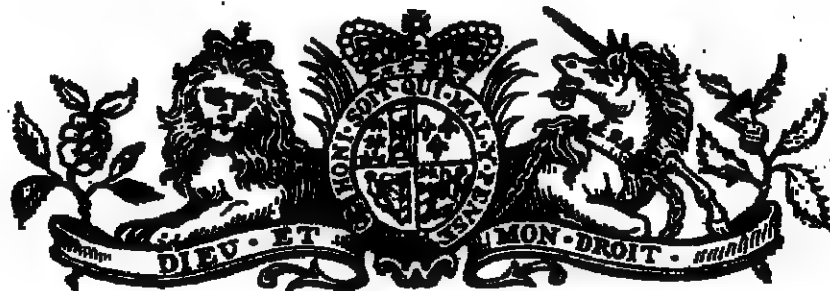




Yesterday marked the two hundredth birthday of 'The Times', the most famous newspaper in the world. Tonight at nine, Thames Television presents a fascinating documentary chronicling the illustrious but chequered history of 'The Thunderer'.

The programme follows 'The Times' fortunes from its early beginnings in 1785 to its role in the

Fleet Street of the 1980s, including extensive archive film, comment from top correspondents, politicians, editorial staff and academics - plus an exclusive interview with its present owner, the controversial Rupert Murdoch. An incisive and entertaining insight into the background of a newspaper that many still regard as an 'impregnable British institution.



Thames Television's film

# The Greatest Paper In The World!

Tonight at 9 on ITV





Study puts us near the bottom of the league

# British investment alarm

By Christopher Hurne, Economics Editor

An alarming picture of the state of investment in the British economy compared with our competitors emerges from a special study into the real level of national income and its components undertaken by the Paris-based Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

The study, made jointly with the EEC and the United Nations, shows that Britain's investment per head in 1980 — the latest year given for components of national income — was lower than that of any of the other countries except for Portugal and Greece, which were, until recently, classed as developing economies.

There is some consolation in the comparison of overall national incomes per head — a measure of relative living standards — which shows that the gap between Britain and other major countries is narrower than crude figures suggest. Since allowance is made for differences in the price levels from one country to another.

In 1984, the OECD figures provisionally suggest that Britain's real national income (GDP) per head was 66 per cent of the American level compared with only 49 per cent of the American level if no adjustment is made for higher American prices and hence lower American purchasing power.

There is no sign, however, of the gap being closed since the position of Britain relative to the United States is the same as in 1980, and slightly lower than in 1982 when our real income per head was 68 per cent of the United States level. Neither has Britain's rank order changed since 1980.

The most worrying feature of the study is its analysis of investment levels, since it determines the growth of output per person and hence of output and living standards.

Investment spending — Gross Fixed Capital Formation — took a lower share of national income per head in Britain than any other country save Portugal with our 14.7 per cent compared with 32.4 per cent in Japan, 25 per cent in Germany, 23 per cent in France, and 20.3 per cent in the United States.

The share of spending on machinery and equipment is lower in Britain than our major competitors. In absolute terms, it is only half of the American, Japanese or German levels and two thirds of the French and Italian. The major proportionate shortfall comes in construction spending. Britain spent only 6.1 per cent of national income per head on construction compared to 13.8 per cent in the United States.

France and 15 per cent in Germany.

Other peculiarities of Britain which stand out of the figures are that we spend relatively little on food, beverages and tobacco, but a lot on the "collective consumption of government" which excludes health spending, but includes defence, education and public administration.

In absolute terms, Britain spends more on government consumption, on this definition, than any other country except Norway and Denmark.

The Bank of England has stated that it will go along with the majority, and that the views of the shareholders collectively are what count. However, no formal proposal has yet been considered and a decision to alter shares in 31 would call for complex negotiations because of existing agreements between the shareholders on disposal of shares.

## Finance group nears market

By Peter Rodgers

Support among the clearing banks for a stock market flotation of the Investors in Industry group (31) has considerably increased since the proposals first came to light in the autumn. The six clearing bank shareholders in the investment finance group are moving closer towards tabling a formal proposal which could raise at least £250 million and more likely £300 million to £400 million.

One participant said yesterday: "The mood is nearer to it, more banks are interested." The shareholders are Barclays, Lloyds, Midland and NatWest, Bank of Scotland and Royal Bank of Scotland, plus the Bank of England which has 15 per cent.

## Can the Tory opposition help the unemployed?

COULD 1985 be the year when at last we start to see unemployment in Britain being rolled back? And what happens if we do not?

Consider three facts. The first is that, internationally, this economic upswing, as the OECD pointed out in its recent Economic Outlook, has lasted longer already than any previous expansion since world war two. It may not feel much like an expansion, and the recession from which it started was deeper than any previous post-war trough, but the fact is that the West as a whole is now entering its fourth year of growth. If previous experience is anything to go by, that must soon falter.

The second fact is that the Government was taken by surprise by the failure of unemployment to start falling last summer, as the Treasury had predicted it would. Inflation the Treasury got right, when others got it wrong. But while employment rose last year, so did the numbers out of work: that was why, in the autumn, Lord Young was appointed to coordinate jobs policy for the Cabinet.



NOTEBOOK  
Edited by Hamish McRae

It has been to diminish output by about 1 per cent last year: the official guess is that most of that will be recovered this year — assuming the strike peters out. That catch-up (it is a cheat to think of it as growth) might be enough marginally to reduce the unemployment total this year.

So there are some forces which may buy a bit more time for the British expansion. A more interesting — and ultimately more important — question is this: is this world expansion in some way different to its predecessors? Only if it is can we hope to see a natural economic growth of itself reduce unemployment. For to create new jobs, the expansion will have to continue not just this year, but next year and the year after that.

may fall short of the awful retribution that outsiders expect. Clearly, we are in the middle of a new industrial revolution, with old-style industries being run down, very fast and new high-technology and service industries slowly mopping up the resources so released. That revolution is bound to make the present economic cycle different from previous ones, because the shape of the economy itself is different from the economy of five or 10 years ago.

What implications are there for unemployment here in the UK? It is very difficult to be cheerful. Growth in the UK is bound to be slower than in the rest of the world. The 31 per cent growth expected this year (24 per cent before the miners' strike), followed by another 3 per cent in 1986, do anything other than hold unemployment at its present level?

## Hope of growth despite strike

By our Economics Staff

There is every prospect that 1985 will prove to be a very good year with no slowdown in economic growth, even after making allowance for the miners' strike and inflation falling to 4.4 per cent by year end.

This is the optimistic prospect held out by Mr. Gavyn Davies, Chief UK economist of brokers Simon and Coates, in a circular published today. He also forecasts a small fall in unemployment of perhaps 20,000 from the beginning to the end of the year.

Recorded growth should be 3.4-3.7 per cent only in part due to the bounce-back from depressed levels of the coal dispute, as some expect ends in April. Adjusting for the coal output growth in 1984, and 1985 is forecast at 2.1 per cent.

Though the drop in the pound may take the inflation rate up to 5.4 per cent in mid-1985, Mr. Davies expects a recovery in the pound and a fall in base rates to 8 per cent and in mortgage rates to 10 per cent by year end. "Furthermore," he adds, "there seems little prospect of any major resurgence in inflation in 1985."

Supply constraints in both labour and capital markets remain, naturally, important and demand will be buoyed by higher real incomes with pay deals at 6-8 per cent and tax cuts, higher investment as capital allowances are phased out, and exports recovering as European markets show their best year of expansion so far in this upturn.

## No oil price cut until Opec rethinks crisis

By James Erickman

Britain and Norway, faced with the threat of an oil price war from Saudi Arabia, are unlikely to slash their North Sea crude prices before the Opec cartel makes a third attempt to tackle the world oil price crisis in Geneva on January 19.

With the budget looming, the Chancellor, Mr. Nigel Lawson, will be reluctant to instigate a downward oil price spiral which would upset his tax cutting calculations. An oil price war with Opec could also trigger a run on sterling which might even result in the Chancellor having to defend a one-dollar pound.

The British National Oil Corporation, which sets the official price of UK North Sea oil, denied on Monday that any deal has been struck with Opec to delay another cut in British crude which now stands at \$28.85 a barrel.

The current crisis began last October when Opec's spot prices in Rotterdam caused Norway and Britain to reduce their prices by \$1.35 a barrel. Sheikh Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, warned when the latest Opec meeting closed last Sunday that another cut by the North Sea producers could spark an all-out price war.

Despite BNOC's denial, it is clear that the Chancellor's plans for tax cuts of around 23 billion in the March 19 Budget would be seriously upset if revenue from the North Sea — now running at £12 billion a year — were seriously eroded.

Industry sources therefore believe the Government has privately reassured Opec that no North Sea price cut is imminent. BNOC begins negotiations with its January price today, but customers and suppliers are expected to be told that any proposed price cut will be delayed and back dated to January 1.

The dilemma of the British Government is clear. Every \$1 fall in the oil price cuts £400 million a year from its North Sea revenue. This is only recouped if the pound, weakened by the oil price, falls seven cents against the dollar.

There is no sign, however, of the gap being closed since the position of Britain relative to the United States is the same as in 1980, and slightly lower than in 1982 when our real income per head was 68 per cent of the United States level. Neither has Britain's rank order changed since 1980.

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The group continues to discuss its knowledge of the proposals. Mr. Don Clarke, general manager for finance of 31 said: "We are perfectly happy with the shareholding as it is and if the shareholders want to change it that is up to them."

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## THE MARKETS

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## Challenge on jobs

The Chancellor's claims that slower wage growth will create more jobs receives only limited support from a study published today by Cambridge Econometrics, the commercial arm of the respected Cambridge Growth Project.

The research group, whose founder, Sir Richard Stone, recently won a Nobel Prize, warns that many of the potential benefits from slower growing labour costs will only materialise if the Government acts to hold down the pound.

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## THE STOCK EXCHANGE

British Funds	14th Jan 1985	15th Jan 1985
British Bond	100.00	100.00
British Equity	100.00	100.00
British Mixed	100.00	100.00
British Real Estate	100.00	100.00
British Venture Capital	100.00	100.00
British Infrastructure	100.00	100.00
British Hedge	100.00	100.00
British Commodity	100.00	100.00
British Derivative	100.00	100.00
British Alternative	100.00	100.00
British Special	100.00	100.00
British Private	100.00	100.00
British Public	100.00	100.00
British International	100.00	100.00
British Global	100.00	100.00
British Multi-Sector	100.00	100.00
British Sectoral	100.00	100.00
British Thematic	100.00	100.00
British Index	100.00	100.00
British Dividend	100.00	100.00
British Income	100.00	100.00
British Growth	100.00	100.00
British Value	100.00	100.00
British Momentum	100.00	100.00
British Contrarian	100.00	100.00
British Arbitrage	100.00	100.00
British Hedge	100.00	100.00
British Commodity	100.00	100.00
British Derivative	100.00	100.00
British Alternative	100.00	100.00
British Special	100.00	100.00
British Private	100.00	100.00
British Public	100.00	100.00
British International	100.00	100.00
British Global	100.00	100.00
British Multi-Sector	100.00	100.00
British Sectoral	100.00	100.00
British Thematic	100.00	100.00
British Index	100.00	100.00
British Dividend	100.00	100.00
British Income	100.00	100.00
British Growth	100.00	100.00
British Value	100.00	100.00
British Momentum	100.00	100.00
British Contrarian	100.00	100.00
British Arbitrage	100.00	100.00

Commonwealth Bonds	14th Jan 1985	15th Jan 1985
Commonwealth Bond	100.00	100.00
Commonwealth Equity	100.00	100.00
Commonwealth Mixed	100.00	100.00
Commonwealth Real Estate	100.00	100.00
Commonwealth Venture Capital	100.00	100.00
Commonwealth Infrastructure	100.00	100.00
Commonwealth Hedge	100.00	100.00
Commonwealth Commodity	100.00	100.00
Commonwealth Derivative	100.00	100.00
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Commonwealth Income	100.00	100.00
Commonwealth Growth	100.00	100.00
Commonwealth Value	100.00	100.00
Commonwealth Momentum	100.00	100.00
Commonwealth Contrarian	100.00	100.00
Commonwealth Arbitrage	100.00	100.00

Foreign Exchanges	14th Jan 1985	15th Jan 1985
Australia	1.5000	1.5000
Canada	1.2500	1.2500
Denmark	1.3000	1.3000
France	1.1000	1.1000
Germany	1.0000	1.0000
Italy	1.2000	1.2000
Japan	1.0000	1.0000
Netherlands	1.0000	1.0000
Portugal	1.0000	1.0000
Spain	1.0000	1.0000
Sweden	1.0000	1.0000
Switzerland	1.0000	1.0000
UK	1.0000	1.0000
USA	1.0000	1.0000
West Germany	1.0000	1.0000
Yugoslavia	1.0000	1.0000
Other	1.0000	1.0000
Interest Rates	1.0000	1.0000
UK High Street %	1.0000	1.0000
UK Money Markets %	1.0000	1.0000
International Money Markets %	1.0000	1.0000
US Treasury %	1.0000	1.0000
US Corporate %	1.0000	1.0000
US Government %	1.0000	1.0000
US Municipal %	1.0000	1.0000
US International %	1.0000	1.0000
US Other %	1.0000	1.0000
Other	1.0000	1.0000



## To understand Scargill, first understand Sid Vincent



**WORKING BRIEF**

LAST YEAR, the King held the headlines by running the longest, most costly and most violent industrial dispute in the nation's history. This year, for seconds, the Great Houdini has to demonstrate how he intends to get out from under. If he can do it in good order, Scargill will be a force to be reckoned with, on the shop floor as much as in politics, for years to come.

If he goes down to glorious defeat a martyr may have been born, but the unions will be back flirting with the New Realism.

We shall return to Brother Scargill and ask "What manner of man is this?" But first spare a thought for poor, stolid old Sid Vincent, the Lancashire miners' leader who undoubtedly became the NUM's man of the season, Vincent spent his Christmas holidays commuting between Tenerife and Manchester airports, accompanied only by his "friend," a middle-aged divorcee, Mrs Joan Hodgkinson, and half the back from the more elevated end of Fleet Street.

Yet Mr Vincent is important because he symbolises the old NUM (at least one part of it) just as Mr Scargill signifies the new NUM (for one part of same).

The leader of the Lancashire miners is only two years off retirement. He suffers, too, from lung disease which is the price that he — and thousands of others — paid for cutting our coal in the days when the nation desperately

Step forward, Arthur Scargill. Working Brief's unchallenged Brother of the Year. And the award holds good, says John Torode, if you take the year in question as being 1985

demand it. His wife has divorced him.

The height of Mr Vincent's ambition is a fortnight in Tenerife on a charter package. When the press catch up with him he bluffs and blusters like an enraged bull. He gets into a shouting match at the Blarney Stone bar with the Man from the Mail. He appeals to reporters to lay off a bit or to treat him fair.

For the past decade he has been the organiser, the whipper-in of an old-fashioned "moderate" caucus on the NUM executive.

Mr Vincent had not wanted this strike and — God knows — he had not wanted Mr Scargill and men of his ilk running the NUM. Mr Vincent believed in holding the union together, cutting coal come what may and avoiding disputes at all costs. But he responded loyally to the strike call.

You could label him a bossy man — as long as you accept that he is of the Class of '47. He believed in nationalisation, believed that the interests of the NCB management, the union and the nation were as one. To accuse him of collaboration is to miss the point. To him collaboration was a thing to be proud of, not a source of shame.

In retrospect, it was just such an unthinking collaboration which allowed pits to be closed too fast in the 1960s. It was that frame of mind which accepted without question whatever harebrained coal bashing scheme the "experts" dreamed up. It was that mood which allowed Union democracy to wither and which treated little local difficulties at pit level (however legitimate) as signs of Bolshevism run riot. It was Vincentism in the quarter century between nationalisation and the 1973 national pit

strike, which created Scargillism.

The best portrait yet of sharp-as-a-razor Scargillism comes in Michael Crick's Penguin Special, *Scargill and the Miners* (£2.50). We publish extracts from it tomorrow.

Crick describes a child in primary school when the pits were nationalised. A decade later he was an opportunistic Young Communist, contemptuous of the cosy world of collaborationist union officials and pit managers.

He has always wound his audiences up with attacks on the "hyenas," the "filth" the "slime" of the media. But he uses the media with the consummate skill of the age of public relations. Mr Vincent abuses that which he does not understand. Mr Scargill has always played favourites — doling out leaks and exclusives to "good" reporters. Now he plays Channel 4 News like a violin.

Mr Scargill — a generation younger than Mr Vincent — understands television the way Jack Kennedy did, right down to the colour of the tie and the shade of the shirt. He carries his own hidden can of hair spray to keep that natural wind blown bouffant style strictly under control. The only time he genuinely lost his temper with the press was when one of the pops caught him with his brief case open at a conference and snatched a picture of the guilty spray can.

When he made his own, 11-minute film for Channel 4 News last summer he did all his "to camera" pieces in one take — something few professional tele-reporters have ever achieved. He would never allow himself to be pictured, naked to the waist, pot belly drooping, blustering outside the Blarney Stone. But then Mr Scargill would never be caught dead on a package holiday in Tenerife.

### DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

#### MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND CHEMICAL AND PETROCHEMICALS INDUSTRIES NATIONAL COMPANY FOR THE EXPLOITATION OF OILWELLS (E.N.T.P.)

#### NOTICE OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CALL FOR TENDERS No. 000202/0 D

The National Company for the Exploitation of Oilwells is launching a national and international call for tenders for the supply of the following equipment:

- Lot No. 1 — Heating Equipment
- Lot No. 2 — Cooling Equipment

This call for tenders is intended for manufacturing companies only and excludes amalgamations, representatives of companies and any other intermediaries in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 78.02 of 11 February 1978, concerning the State Monopoly on Foreign Trade. Those tenderers who are interested in this call for tenders may obtain specifications from the following address:

Entreprise Nationale des travaux aux Puits (E.N.T.P.), Base les Vergers, Birkhadem, Alger, Algeria, Direction des Approvisionnements (Supply Division), with effect from the date of publication of this notice.

Offers drawn up in five (5) copies should be sent in a double sealed envelope by registered post, to the Secretariat of the Direction des Approvisionnements. The outer envelope must be anonymous, bearing no company insignia, and stating: (Appel d'Offres National et International No. 000202/00 Confidential — A ne pas ouvrir).

Tenders must arrive by noon on Saturday 9 February 1985 at the latest.

Selection will be made within 180 days from the closing date of this Call for Tenders.

## BARCLAYS BANK ACT 1984.

The reorganisation of the Barclays Group took effect on 1st January 1985 and all branches of Barclays Bank International Limited have become branches of Barclays Bank PLC.

The quoted company, Barclays Bank PLC, has become the Group holding company and has changed its name to BARCLAYS PLC.

Barclays Bank International Limited has become the operating bank. It has been re-registered as a public limited company and has changed its name to BARCLAYS BANK PLC.

No action need be taken by stockholders or customers.

Barclays PLC is registered in England No. 48839.  
Barclays Bank PLC is registered in England No. 1026167.  
Registered offices: 54 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3AH.

2nd January, 1985



## COMMUNICATING IN THE INNER CITY

Lambeth's Public Relations Division has been reshaped creating new posts which offer challenging communications opportunities in a Council on the front line of local government issues.

### Principal Press and Public Relations Officer (Ref. L.62)

Salary: £11,952-£13,929 pa inc.

This is a key post heading the Press and PR Section of five professional staff. The job involves providing a high level of media servicing for the Council and coordinating the work of the Section with that of the rest of the Division.

Reporting to the Chief Public Relations Officer the Principal Press and PRO exercises both managerial and professional responsibilities.

You will be a skilled communicator and an experienced PR practitioner with a strong background in journalism and, or, press/media relations. You will also have proven management skills. Ability to handle a wide range of priorities and work effectively under pressure is of course essential.

### Campaign Co-ordinator (Ref. L.63)

Salary: £11,952-£12,894 pa inc.

Heading and developing a new Campaigns Unit this post provides essential coordination in the Council's awareness work over Rate Capping and similar major issues.

Reporting to the Chief PRO the Co-ordinator will be dealing with Council/Trade Union joint initiatives, the Council's own programmes of activity; ensuring press, publicity and information coordination within PR for the Unit, liaising with community and local groups; and linking with the local government umbrella organisation.

You will have a breadth of experience in conducting campaign gained in such fields as the local government sector, trade unions, voluntary groups and pressure groups. You will demonstrate an ability to motivate and a flair for organisation. A knowledge of local government and Rate Capping is desirable.

### Principal Information Officer (Ref. L.64)

Salary: £11,952-£12,894 pa inc.

The Information Section is responsible for the Town Hall reception, information leaflets and materials, public meetings, information support to the Division, information projects and an out of hours emergency control service. The Principal Information Officer reports to the Chief PRO and the job requires both supervising and directing the section and close involvement in all aspects of its work.

You will be an information all rounder and a wider knowledge of PR would be an additional advantage. Experience of local government would be desirable and management ability is essential.

**LAMBETH**

Applicants for these posts must demonstrate a commitment to anti-racism and equal opportunities. In addition, applicants must demonstrate a clear understanding of the social background and problems of Lambeth's community and in particular of the disadvantaged black, female and disabled groups. Applications for job share will be considered. Experience of working in a multi-racial community is desirable. If you are interested in any of these positions and would like a job description, application form and further information please contact the Personnel Officer, Directorate of Administration & Legal Services, Town Hall, Beidon Hill, SW2. Tel: 01-274 7722, Ext. 2335. The closing date for all these vacancies is Monday, 14th January, 1985. Individuals can apply for job-sharing.

### Consultation Officer (Ref. L.65)

Salary: £10,251-£10,851 pa inc.

Working in the Information Section the job has two main elements. Firstly, developing and maintaining a comprehensive range of information for mailings, targeting and PR research. Secondly co-ordinating various public meetings and consultation exercises. The Council consults a wide range of issues and in these public meetings and the Information resource support to PR generally the Consultation Officer has a vital role to play.

It is anticipated to introduce micro computer systems for the holding and production of information data — mailing lists, groups of local organisations, borough statistics, etc. Experience of data based systems would therefore be an advantage. You will also have a background in information work and/or research and public relations.

### Press and Public Relations Officer (2 posts) (Ref. L.66)

Salary: £10,251-£10,851 pa inc.

The five Press and PRO's report to the Principal Press and PRO and the team handles the media relations for the Council. The job involves a portfolio of one or two main committees to service together with responsibilities for other specific and general areas. Dealing with press enquiries, drafting news releases, organising photocalls, preparing copy for publications and developing positive PR programmes of activity are typical duties. The job involves regular contact with Committee Chairs, Members, Officers at every level, and local, regional, and national journalists. You will have a successful track record in a relevant field and be able to demonstrate skills in one or more of the following — journalism, sub-editing, copy writing, commercial or public sector PR. Ability to work to deadline and to cope with shifting priorities is essential.

### Graphic Designer (Temp. post) (Ref. L.67)

Salary: £8,382-£9,087 pa inc.

A further Graphic Designer is required in the Publicity Section reporting to the Principal Publicity Officer.

Duties cover the range of design work from Photo briefs to finished artwork, instructions on print, to page layout and design. The output of printed material ranges from leaflets and posters to booklets and a Council newspaper. You will obviously be a qualified graphic designer with all round ability. The appointment is initially for one year but this will be reviewed.

As part of Lambeth's Equal Opportunities Policy, applications are welcome from people regardless of race, creed, nationality, disability, age, sex, sexual orientation or responsibility for children or dependants.

## GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

needs a

### Deputy Cookery Editor

The right person must be a really creative cook and have an awareness of today's changing eating habits and nutritional needs. This is an interesting and varied job with plenty of opportunity for development and for working with photographers. Must be accurate and give attention to detail, as well as deal with readers' enquiries.

Please write with full c.v. including present salary and availability to:

Beverly Flower,  
The National Magazine Co. Ltd.,  
72 Broadwick Street, London, W1V 2BP.

### CONFERENCE EXECUTIVE Circa £11,000

Based at St. David's Hall, the Conference Executive is responsible for marketing the Hall and its facilities for conferences and similar events and will liaise closely with local hotels and tourism interests and the Cardiff Conference Association. St. David's Hall is a member of the International Congress and Convention Association and a member of BCECEC, which comprises the leading eight purpose-built conference venues in the UK. Applicants should be mature candidates with experience of managing and selling conference and exhibition facilities to the national and international markets. Previous sales and marketing experience in a related tourism field is desirable, e.g. conference sales, hotel sales or the Leisure and exhibition industry.

Hours are flexible and the post will involve a certain amount of travelling and weekend working. A casual user car allowance is attached to the post.

Application forms are available from the City Personnel Officer, City Hall, Cardiff CF1 3ND. telephone: (0222) 31033, ext 434 and should be returned not later than 21st January, 1985.

Cardiff City Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer and applications are welcomed from suitably qualified and/or experienced people regardless of sex, marital status, race, religion, colour or disability.



### CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S SUITE

### SENIOR PRESS OFFICER

(Grade S01 £10,251 - £10,851 per annum inclusive of London Weighting) Required urgently to take a full and active role in the work of the busy Campaign, Press and Publicity Unit.

The unit is responsible for producing press releases, video films, a lively edited monthly newspaper and other material to promote the full range of Council services. Applicants should have experience of newspaper reporting and production work as well as a proven ability to produce tightly-written press releases. The successful candidate will also have to liaise with Councilors and Officers as well as handling a wide range of media enquiries. Some evening work is required in order to help cover Council Committee meetings. Knowledge of the workings of the national and local press, and the TV and radio media is desirable but not essential. Applicants must have three years experience in journalism. Please quote ref: CE34

Application forms and job descriptions available from the Borough Secretary, Town Hall, Upper Street, London, N1 2UD. (Tel: 01-359 9010, 24 hour answerphone) Closing date: 21st January, 1985. Applications are welcome from candidates regardless of race, sex and sexuality and we have a positive attitude towards the employment of disabled people.

### AIR GALLERY DIRECTOR

AIR & SPACE (Art Services Grants Ltd.) requires a DIRECTOR for the AIR Gallery. The applicant is required to have experience in selecting and organising contemporary art exhibitions; practical experience of fund-raising an advantage. Salary up to £24,000 according to age and qualifications.

For further details write to: The Chairwoman, AIR & SPACE, 5 and 6 Remondy Avenue, London EC8R 4TB. Tel: 01-278 7751. Closing date for applications is 1st February, 1985.



### PRODUCTION MANAGER

The Royal Shakespeare Company requires a Production Manager for the Barbican Theatre. Apply in writing to Production Controller, Royal Shakespeare Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire CV37 9BB. Previous applicants need not apply.

### LINCOLNSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE ARTS

### ARTIST/DESIGNERS

required for two Mural Commissions.

Two Commission fees are offered for the design and production of two murals for sites in Southwark South Mural.

A mural is required for a gable end wall in Front Street, in Southwark town centre (75 square metres — funding offered £5,500). A "treatment" is required for the Foyer entrance at the Thomas Sturges School, Southwark (4.5 metres x 3 metres — funding offered £2,500).

Deadline for initial submission of slides 28th February 1985. For further information contact Diana Pein, Visual Arts Officer, Lincolnshire and Humberside Arts, 22 Newmarket, Lincoln. Tel: 0522 53555.

Supported by the Arts Council of Great Britain, Lincolnshire and Humberside Arts, Southwark Borough Council, Humberside Education Authority.

### TRIANGLE ARTS AND MEDIA CENTRE

### ACTIVITIES TECHNICIAN (2)

The studio theatre is part of a multi-media arts centre, on Aston University campus in the heart of Birmingham, which presents a busy programme of theatre, music and dance events throughout the year. Applicants should have at least 3 years professional experience in a similar field encompassing skills in stage lighting, sound, set construction and staging. The post offers an excellent opportunity for the successful candidate to utilise their technical expertise serving our varied programme of events.

SALARY: YEAR 1 GRADE 3 — £5,595 to £6,225 per annum. REF L148VL

For further information and application forms available from: Mr K. Thomas, Senior Personnel Officer, University of Aston in Birmingham, Gosta Green, Birmingham B4 7ET

## THE GUARDIAN LIBRARY ASSISTANTS

The Guardian library is looking for two pre-Library School entrants on an eleven-month contract (less if their college place becomes available before that). Applicants should have exam results appropriate to Library School entrance, have a keen interest in current affairs, and be anxious to gain special library experience.

Duties include the filing of newspaper cuttings and the cataloguing of White Papers and other reference material; there will be some opportunity for information work.

Applications to:

Helen Martin, Librarian  
THE GUARDIAN  
119 Farringdon Road, London EC1R 3ER

### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE NATIONAL CENTRE FOR ORCHESTRAL STUDIES

requires  
**ORCHESTRAL/COURSE MANAGER**  
Enquiries in writing to: The Secretary, NCOS, 21 St. James', SE14 6AD, before 8th January when details will be sent out. Applications to the Director by 23rd January.







Author: M. M. M. (S. 1942)

knocked on accurately, and this time Birch broke to score. Rideout, with six goals in the last four matches headed the third goal for Villa.

Aston Villa:	Solih.	Williams.	Dennis.
Evans (Covens.	85 min.)	Grimsy.	McWhirter.
Birch.	Rideout.	Withe.	Gibson.
West Bromwich Albion:	Goddard.	McNeill.	Statham.
Hart.	Bennett.	Rutherford.	11.
Crus.	45 min.)	Whitehead.	Thompson.
Leeds:	Croft.	Valentine.	
Derby:	Crack.	McLennan.	

454















## Attack on PM by peers for TV

By our Political Staff

Opposition peers are planning to use the first day of televised debate in the Lords this month for a full-scale attack on the Government's economic and social policies.

Crossbench peers, Bishops and Tory dissidents in the Lords are expected to take part in the attack, particularly over the Government's failure to arrest the rise in unemployment.

The Prime Minister is likely to ask government peers, led by Lord Whitelaw, how they allowed the Opposition to score a broadcasting coup in the Lords, but the Opposition insist that they planned the debate before they knew it would be televised.

Although the BBC and IBA intend only to use extracts from Lords' debates, the Opposition attack on Wednesday, January 23, will come as a considerable embarrassment to the Government and Mrs Thatcher, particularly if Tory peers support the Opposition.

After the tour de force by the Earl of Stockton against the Government on the economy and the miners' dispute, and a series of Tory backbench rebellions, the Government whips in the Lords have grown increasingly impatient with dissenters, leading to the removal of the Tory whip from Lord Alport shortly before the Christmas recess for another attack on the Government.

The Opposition are hoping that more Tory peers will join the ranks of the rebels and that the Bishop of Durham, the Rt Rev David Jenkins, will use this opportunity to make his maiden speech in the Lords.

The debate, which will be opened by the Labour Peer, Lord Beswick, the former industry minister, will be on a motion calling on the Government in 1985 to develop economic and social policies which unite the nation and which aim to create employment rather than reduce taxation — the central demand of Tory dissidents in the Commons.

The Labour Party's co-ordinating committee in the Lords laid the plans for the debate. It is likely that the committee, the BBC and the IBA will be hoping that the debate will get their six-month experiment off to a successful start. MPs will also be watching the experiment closely because if it is seen as a success they will under great pressure to allow the cameras into the Commons.

The broadcasting stations have no plans for continuous coverage of the debates in the Lords and once the six-month period is over it is possible that the cameras will be permanently withdrawn through the lack of funds.

## List relaxation unlikely to placate industry

# Fowler firm on NHS banned drugs list

By Colin Brown, Political Staff

The Social Services Secretary, Mr Norman Fowler, has refused to back down over his decision to ban the prescription of some brand name drugs on the NHS.

Mr Fowler and the Health Minister, Mr Kenneth Clarke, will announce a slight relaxation of the drugs blacklist proposed to start in April by allowing GPs to continue prescribing some painkillers and certain laxatives on the NHS.

But the Department of Health confirmed that Mr Fowler has decided that the thrust proposals remain unchanged, despite attacks on the grounds that they rob GPs of some independence.

Mr Fowler therefore faces the prospect of a renewed assault from drug companies and doctors.

Ministers set the end of January as the deadline for consultation on the scheme, which aims to save the NHS over £100 million by forcing GPs to prescribe generic alternatives for some widely-used but more expensive brand-name drugs.

Despite a tough campaign by the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry, few Tory backbenchers have showed much sympathy.

A campaign by the Roche drug company may have been counter-productive. The firm sent a letter to GPs protesting at the scheme and mailed the signed letters to their MPs. Some Tory MPs accused doctors and drug companies of co-operating in protecting vested interests.

The Opposition has campaigned strongly for generic prescribing but the shadow

health minister, Mr Frank Dobson, has attacked the Fowler proposals because they do not allow doctors any discretion.

Negotiations are already going on to seek a further cut in drug company profits from the NHS which could save a further £100 million in a full year.

This would bring the total cuts in drug profits to about £300 million a year, reinforcing the industry's warnings that the savings could result in job losses.

The Treasury is believed to be behind the demands for cuts in the NHS drug costs and are also insisting that greater financial restraint should be imposed on the Family Practitioner Committee, possibly through cash limits.

## Nitze will not join Geneva arms talks

Continued from page one

arms control talks the \$26 billion research programme will continue. Mrs Thatcher's assurances from President Reagan that the US will not deploy SDI weapons systems to defend the US against incoming ballistic missiles, is almost irrelevant at present, since the experts believe that the early examples of this technology will not be available for deployment until the 1990s.

President Reagan who has been spending the new year holiday behind the high walls of the Annenberg Estate in Palm Springs, travelled to Los Angeles late yesterday for a meeting with the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Nakasone. Mr Reagan will reassure Mr Nakasone today that the US will continue to seek "global limits" on medium range weapons.

Reuter adds: Pravda said yesterday that the new year brought fresh hope as the superpowers begin to talk to each other again on nuclear weapons.

Referring to next week's meeting in Geneva, "The new year gives rise to new hopes. It is with such sentiments that peace-minded people in the world have received the news of the new Soviet-American talks."

Mr Gromyko said in a message published yesterday that he hoped that the US will "join us in the quest for efficient accords" after next week's meeting. The Pope warmly welcomed the arms limitation talks and yesterday urged the superpowers to set aside "egoistic and ideological interests" to ensure the success of their negotiations.

## Appeal to Red Cross to aid Angola hostages

Continued from page one

in the rest of the world and — if anything — damages their cause quite seriously," he added. The Government had already made clear that the area was dangerous and it could offer no guarantee of safety to British workers who went there. However, he pointed out that "all Unita's prisoners so far have been released without injury." Unita's main interest was in propaganda, he said.

Mr Gouding said he was hoping to be able to give London a clearer picture of the situation by late yesterday. But

last night the Foreign Office was still "trying to clarify inconsistencies" in the Unita version.

The names of hostages given in a Unita statement issued in Lisbon, signed by its leader, Dr Josavi Simbi, do not tally with those of the five Britons known to be in the area. The statement said Unita was holding "Alen Michael, Glen Foreman and Paul Huggins".

One Briton known to be working there is Mr Glen Dixon, of Wymlswold, Leicestershire. He is foreman of a servicing workshop for caterpillar tractors. His wife heard on New Year's Eve that he had been captured. "We'd often discussed the possibility. But he told me that, while he hoped it wouldn't happen, I wasn't to worry if it did."

The Hercules is owned by Trans-American Airlines, of California. Unita's statement said it wondered why the State Department let US aircraft, possibly down by their own citizens risk their lives, entering combat zones "in the service of an illegal government without a future."

## Best to serve his time at open prison

By Anne McHardy

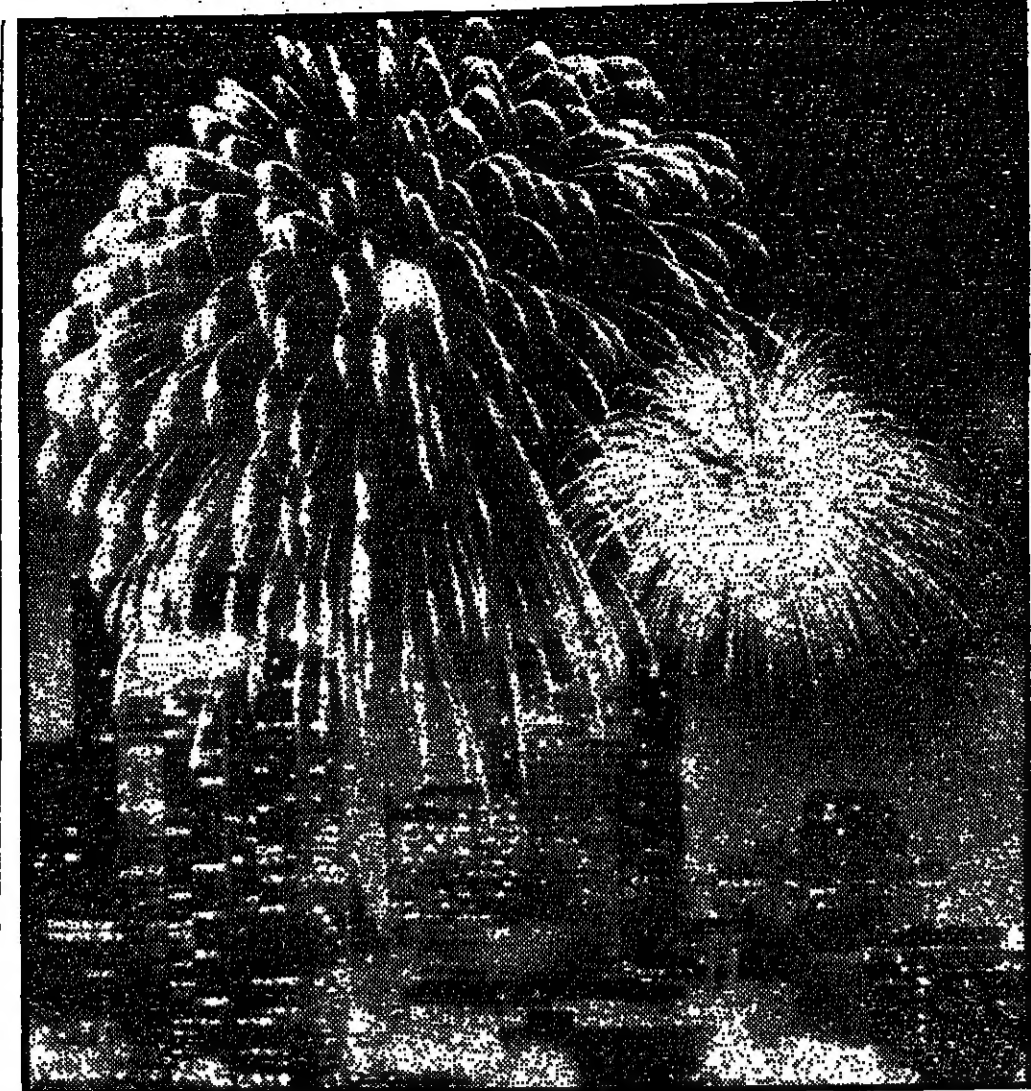
GEORGE BEST the former Manchester United footballer who started a three-month prison sentence two weeks ago, is to be moved today from Pentonville to Ford open prison, which has its own football team, Ford United.

Mr Best's manager, Mr Bill McMurdo, said yesterday the former player had not asked to be transferred. But the fact that Ford, in Sussex, had a football team was sure to please him. He said that Best, aged 38, who was sentenced for drink-driving, for assaulting a policeman, and for failing to answer bail, was settling in well in prison.

Best's only complaints were about untrue stories that he had been offered cannabis by other prisoners and that the prisoner with whom he had shared his first cell had asked to move because Best's sobbing upset him. "He wants it to be known that the allegations are completely untrue," Best, Mr McMurdo said, had been accepted by the other prisoners and was co-operating with the authorities in the hope of earning full remission and being freed on February 10.

Ford United is in the second division of the West Sussex League. The prison physical training officer, Mr Malcolm Holman, said that Best would have the same chance as any other new prisoner of joining the team. Players were only chosen if they were prepared to train twice a week and do exercises.

Prisoners at Ford wear a uniform of jeans and a white and blue striped shirt. They are expected to work in the greenhouse or in workshops making prisoners' shirts or electronic units. The prison has a gym and also a branch of Alcoholics Anonymous. Best was said at his trial to be suffering from a drink problem.



GLOBAL REVELS: Fireworks usher in the new year above Boston Harbour in the United States (above), while a cut-out President Reagan finds plenty of dancing partners at a new year ball in Warsaw. In Trafalgar Square (below, left) a policeman joins in the celebrations with two young women.



## Chapple runs risk of expulsion from Labour

Continued from page one

the NEC want me out too," he said.

Mr Chapple has consistently expressed his support for legal reform of the unions and his opposition to what he sees as illegality, violence, and lack of democracy within the ranks of the trade union movement. His former union has been outspokenly critical of the miners' strike and Mr Chapple is close to leading figures in the Social Democratic Party. But he would like to sit as an independent and has no intention of joining any other party.

Mr Chapple intends to play an active role in the Lords in addition to speaking on trade

union and industrial affairs he intends, somewhat unexpectedly, to devote considerable time to campaigning on behalf of penal reform.

Colin Brown writes: Opposition leaders in the Lords would be disappointed if Mr Chapple does refuse the Labour whip. Despite his opposition to some important parts of Labour Party policy, Mr Chapple would add weight to Labour front bench team which is short of talent.

The Leader of the Opposition in the Lords, Lord Cledwyn, said last night that he would be seeking an early meeting with Mr Chapple to discuss the possibility of his taking the Labour whip.

## City task forces plan

Continued from page one

to arouse mixed feelings among the councilors involved. There is no sign that ministers have yet made a linkage between the urban programme and the threat by some Labour councils to embark on illegal confrontation by refusing to fix a rate this year. However, some of the partnership authorities, notably Liverpool, Manchester, Blackney, Islington and Lambeth, are in the forefront of Labour councils arguing for non-compliance.

Ministers will have to make it very clear that their new task forces are not the advance guard for central government commissioners.

## NCB is cautious on return to work

By Patrick Wintour, Labour Staff

The National Coal Board is looking to the number of miners returning to work in North Derbyshire and South Wales today as a measure of the likelihood of a strong return to work throughout the coalfields starting next Monday.

Most pits will open for work today for the first time since the Christmas break, but the NCB will not be able to build up a full picture until next Monday. The NCB expects many miners to continue their holiday until the end of this week and pits in the North-east, Scotland, and parts of Yorkshire remain closed.

Pits will be open today in South Wales and North Derbyshire, two of the key coalfields in the strike. Only 130 of

Defiant valleys—page 6

South Wales 20,000 miners have gone back to work, with 21 of 23 pits completely strike-bound.

Mr Tony Holman, leader of the area's working miners' group, claimed yesterday that at least three more pits would have miners working for the first time since the strike began 42 weeks ago.

He said: "Now the new year is here there is a growing feeling that the strike should be swept away along with 1984." But the South Wales NUM research officer, Dr Kim Howells, called Welsh back to work movement meaningless.

In North Derbyshire just over 4,000 of the 10,500 miners have gone back to work. Working miners' leaders last night predicted that half the coalfield would be back at work by the end of January.

But Mr Gordon Butler, North Derbyshire NUM secretary, last night suggested that some of those who went to work before Christmas will rejoin the strike having received their bonus.

In the Yorkshire area the NCB is placing advertisements in local newspapers claiming that next week is "decision week" for miners.

The NCB claims that 70,000 of the 188,000 NUM members in the industry are not on strike. It thus needs a further 24,000 to end their strike for a majority to end the strike. During November 18,000 miners abandoned the strike.

The NCB denies having a target date for a majority back at work. Some NCB officials are privately optimistic that it will be over by the spring.

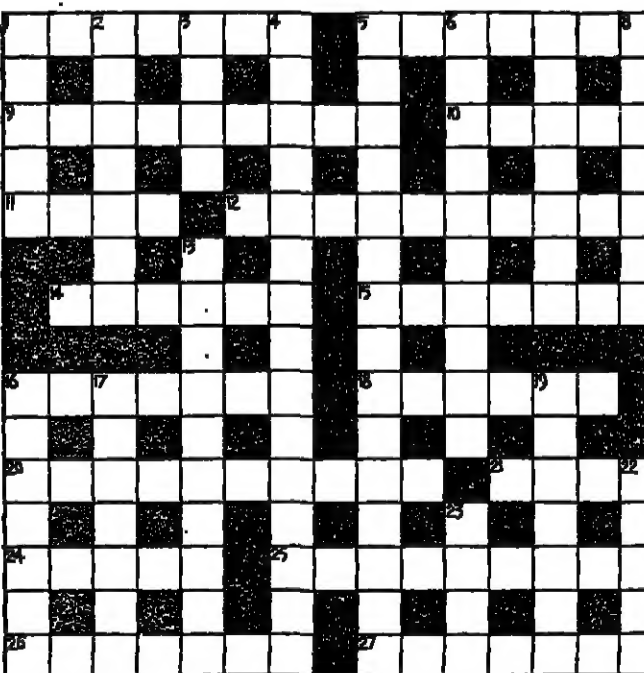
The NCB believes that many miners did not return before Christmas because they did not want conflict with the union before the holiday. They argue that miners have nothing to look forward to but further privatisation.

However, the NUM believes that November's return to work was caused by the breakdown in negotiations. It says that nothing radically altered over Christmas to make miners change their minds.

The cost of the miners' strike up to the end of 1984 was £2.4 billion according to a report by the stockbrokers Simon and Coates, who calculated that the cost may have reached £55 million a week.

## GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 17,123

CRISPA



ACROSS

- Note a home is shabby in the extreme (7).
- Tried swallowing nothing heated (7).
- The new award Pam collected shows how the land lies (5, 1, 3).
- There's little work in the South-east, and that's material (5).
- Not all of the possibilities assumed well for him (4).
- Feels put out — meets setback with a certain arrogance (4-8).
- Run to be arranged by a good man again before midday (6).
- A little pet, but one who dislikes writing (1, 7).
- Hopelessness is a mode de Paris (7).
- An insect — being male it's following (6).

DOWN

- Country people find it is in trains a woman's seen (10).
- Work with a pupil making heated (4).
- Love having money and time for musical entertainment (5).
- He's very near but may be begged playing cards (9).
- Send a replacement into a boat, causing some depression (7).
- Picks cockles (7).
- Centre back for example — an irritating creature (5).
- A female social worker can be quite inflexible (7).
- Still part of the full tea-service (4).
- They should know a good deal (6, 9).
- The dreadful 7 down of hoping for a greeting (3, 2, 3, 7).
- Rating as fools men in the street (10).
- It's wrong taking in persons suffering (7).
- The idealist reared possibly about a thousand (7).
- Take the top off and walk back with it in time (10).
- Suspect calls about debt (7).
- Order to go without gratuity or salary (7).
- Ask for one of the little people — fifty stone (7).
- To the left the alternative is to be a beast (5).
- A scrap with odd results (4).

Solution tomorrow

## THE WEATHER

### Cold with showers

A COLD northerly flow will cover the British Isles.

London, SE, E, NE England, E. Anglia: Frost, with showers, heavy and thundery in places, with moderate or fresh, locally strong, southerly winds. Max temp 2 to 10 (5 to 50°F).

Chert S, West E England, Midlands: Sunny intervals, scattered with showers and drizzle. Max temp 3 to 5C (37 to 41°F).

Channel Islands, SW, NW England, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man: Sunny periods, with wind N, light. Max temp 5 to 7C (41 to 45°F).

SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Cent Highlands, N Ireland: Sunny periods, localized rain and showers. Max temp 5 to 7C (41 to 45°F).

Outlook: Wintery showers in the east, dry and cold with cold, overcast, frost.

SNOW REPORTS

Deaths (last 24 hours): Wiltshire 1, Lower 1, Upper 1, Total 3.

Lower 1, Upper 1, Total 3.

Deaths (last 24 hours): Wiltshire 1, Lower 1, Upper 1, Total 3.

Deaths (last 24 hours): Wiltshire 1, Lower 1, Upper 1, Total 3.

Deaths (last 24 hours): Wiltshire 1, Lower 1, Upper 1, Total 3.

Deaths (last 24 hours): Wiltshire 1, Lower 1, Upper 1, Total 3.

Deaths (last 24 hours): Wiltshire 1, Lower 1, Upper 1, Total 3.

### AROUND THE WORLD

London-time reports

Location	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Remarks
London	10	SE	100	Cloudy
Paris	12	SE	100	Cloudy
Brussels	11	SE	100	Cloudy
Amsterdam	10	SE	100	Cloudy
Frankfurt	11	SE	100	Cloudy
Berlin	10	SE	100	Cloudy
Moscow	5	SE	100	Cloudy
St. Petersburg	4	SE	100	Cloudy
Warsaw	6	SE	100	Cloudy
Prague	7	SE	100	Cloudy
Vienna	8	SE	100	Cloudy
Budapest	9	SE	100	Cloudy
Belgrade	10	SE	100	Cloudy
Sofia	11	SE	100	Cloudy
Thessalonika	12	SE	100	Cloudy
Istanbul	13	SE	100	Cloudy
Atmosphere	14	SE	100	Cloudy
Sea	15	SE	100	Cloudy

Sea: choppy, F. fair, P. fog, R. rain.

S. sunny, S. snow.

Previous day's readings.

Calcutta: Upper runs complete but narrow, new snow with icy patches; some middle runs, new snow with icy patches; lower slopes, a little new snow with icy patches. Vertical runs, 1,000 ft. hill and main road, clear. Snow level, 2,000 ft.

Glaciers: Upper runs, a little snow on hard base; middle slopes, little new snow, lower slopes, clear. Hill and main road, clear. Snow level, 2,000 ft.

Glaciers: Upper runs, a little snow on hard base; middle slopes, little new snow, lower slopes, clear. Hill and main road, clear. Snow level, 2,000 ft.

Glaciers: Upper runs, a little snow on hard base; middle slopes, little new snow, lower slopes, clear. Hill and main road, clear. Snow level, 2,000 ft.

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Glaciers: Upper runs, a little snow on hard base; middle slopes, little new snow, lower slopes, clear. Hill and main road, clear. Snow level, 2,000 ft.

Glaciers: Upper runs, a little snow on hard base; middle slopes, little new snow, lower slopes, clear. Hill and main road, clear. Snow level, 2,000 ft.

### AROUND BRITAIN

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6pm Monday

Location	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Remarks
London	10	SE	100	Cloudy
Paris	12	SE	100	Cloudy
Brussels	11	SE	100	Cloudy
Amsterdam	10	SE	100	Cloudy
Frankfurt	11	SE	100	Cloudy
Berlin	10	SE	100	Cloudy
Moscow	5	SE	100	Cloudy
St. Petersburg	4	SE	100	Cloudy
Warsaw	6	SE	100	Cloudy
Prague	7	SE	100	Cloudy
Vienna	8	SE	100	Cloudy
Budapest	9	SE	100	Cloudy
Belgrade	10	SE	100	Cloudy
Sofia	11	SE	100	Cloudy
Thessalonika	12	SE	100	Cloudy
Istanbul	13	SE	100	Cloudy
Atmosphere	14	SE	100	Cloudy
Sea	15	SE	100	Cloudy

Sea: choppy, F. fair, P. fog, R. rain.

S. sunny, S. snow.

Previous day's readings.

Calcutta: Upper runs complete but narrow, new snow with icy patches; some middle runs, new snow with icy patches; lower slopes, a little new snow with icy patches. Vertical runs, 1,000 ft. hill and main road, clear. Snow level, 2,000 ft.

Glaciers: Upper runs, a little snow on hard base; middle slopes, little new snow, lower slopes, clear. Hill and main road, clear. Snow level, 2,000 ft.

Glaciers: Upper runs, a little snow on hard base; middle slopes, little new snow, lower slopes, clear. Hill and main road, clear. Snow level, 2,000 ft.

Glaciers: Upper runs, a little snow on hard base; middle slopes, little new snow, lower slopes, clear. Hill and main road, clear. Snow level, 2,000 ft.

Glaciers: Upper runs, a little snow on hard base; middle slopes, little new snow, lower slopes, clear. Hill and main road, clear. Snow level, 2,000 ft.

Glaciers: Upper runs, a little snow on hard base; middle slopes, little new snow, lower slopes, clear. Hill and main road, clear. Snow level, 2,000 ft.

Glaciers: Upper runs, a little snow on hard base; middle slopes, little new snow, lower slopes, clear. Hill and main road, clear. Snow level, 2,000 ft.

Glaciers: Upper runs, a little snow on hard base; middle slopes, little new snow, lower slopes, clear. Hill and main road, clear. Snow level, 2,000 ft.

Glaciers: Upper runs, a little snow on hard base; middle slopes, little new snow, lower slopes, clear. Hill and main road, clear. Snow level, 2,000 ft.

### SCOTLAND

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6pm Monday

Location	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Remarks
London	10	SE	100	Cloudy
Paris	12	SE	100	Cloudy
Brussels	11	SE	100	Cloudy
Amsterdam	10	SE	100	Cloudy
Frankfurt	11	SE	100	Cloudy
Berlin	10	SE	100	Cloudy
Moscow	5	SE	100	Cloudy
St. Petersburg	4	SE	100	Cloudy
Warsaw	6	SE	100	Cloudy
Prague	7	SE	100	Cloudy
Vienna	8	SE	100	Cloudy
Budapest	9	SE	100	Cloudy
Belgrade	10	SE	100	Cloudy
Sofia	11	SE	100	Cloudy
Thessalonika	12	SE	100	Cloudy
Istanbul	13	SE	100	Cloudy
Atmosphere	14	SE	100	Cloudy
Sea	15	SE	100	Cloudy

Sea: choppy, F. fair, P. fog, R. rain.

S. sunny, S. snow.

Previous day's readings.

Calcutta: Upper runs complete but narrow, new